The Sydney Morning Herald.

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For four lines and under 3s.; above four lines and under eight (or one inch) 4s. and 1s. 4d. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
THE THISTLE, THIS EVENING (*Wednesday*), at 10 o'clock.
REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS. by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Steamers
SALOON, 10s.; FORE CABIN, 6s.
Dead weight, 8s. per ton
Measurement 10s. ditto
Horses 9s., and if more than one 7s. 6d each.
The rates to and from Newcastle and intermediate calling places in proportion.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, August 7. 3610

STEAM TO THE HUNTER RIVER.
THE fine new powerful Steam ship CLARENCE, Charles Wiseman, Commander, will continue to trade to and from Sydney, and Morpeth, Hunter River, leaving Sydney every Monday and Thursday, at 10 P.M.; and Morpeth every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A.M.
The day of the arrival and departure of the CLARENCE has been altered, as above, in order to consult the convenience of passengers and shippers in the Hunter River district, by making the trips to and from, on a day not taken up by either of the other steamers in the trade.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
JOHN BURNIE, Secretary.
Sydney, August 9 3491

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
The A. S. N. Company's Iron Steam Ships,
SHAMROCK, William Bell, commander, for MELBOURNE and LAUNCESTON, on MONDAY, 16*th August*, at 3 P.M.

WARATAH, J. K. Freyer, commander, for MELBOURNE, only, on MONDAY, 23*rd August*, at 3 P.M.

YARRA YARRA, George Gilmore, commander, for MELBOURNE and LAUNCESTON, on WEDNESDAY, 1*st September*, at 3 P.M.

WARATAH, for EDEN, MELBOURNE, and LAUNCESTON, on WEDNESDAY, 8*th September*, at 3 P.M.

SHAMROCK, for MELBOURNE *only*, on MONDAY, 13*th September*, at 3 P.M., and on SATURDAY, 25*th September*, at 3 P.M.

And thereafter for MELBOURNE *only*, the YARRA YARRA and SHAMROCK, on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd of every month, calling once a month at Eden, Twofold Bay; and on the arrival of the WARATAH at MELBOURNE *in September*, she will be placed permanently on the station between MELBOURNE and LAUNCESTON.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf,
Sydney, August 6. 3314

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA SINGAPORE.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steamer CHUSAN, 700 tons, HENRY DOWN, Commander, will leave this Port for SINGAPORE on or about the 28th instant, touching at PORT PHILLIP, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, SWAN RIVER, and BATAVIA, in conjunction with the Company's Steamers from SINGAPORE to ENGLAND, via EGYPT. Rates of passage-money, and freight of Gold for delivery at ports in INDIA and CHINA, or ENGLAND, are for the present fixed as follows :—

	First Class	Second Class
Passage to and from	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PORT PHILLIP	10 10 0	6 6 0
ADELAIDE	15 15 0	10 10 0
KING GEORGE'S SOUND, SWAN RIVER	Proportionably	
BATAVIA	45 0 0	one rate only
SINGAPORE	50 0 0	

Freights or Passage from ADELAIDE to PORT PHILLIP, or PORT PHILLIP to ADELAIDE, are at the same rates as from, or to, SYDNEY to PORT PHILLIP.
Freight of Specie or Gold

To or from	£ s. d.	
PORT PHILLIP	0 10 0	per cent.
ADELAIDE	0 12 6	" "
BATAVIA	0 15 0	" "
SINGAPORE	0 15 0	" "
PORTS OF CHINA	1 0 0	" "
PORTS OF INDIA	1 0 0	" "
ENGLAND, to be delivered at the BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON	1 5 0	

The Gold at a valuation of 3 10 0 per oz. for freight.
This powerful armed Steamer will not carry any cargo,—thus preventing detention at intermediate ports, beyond the time required for delivery and receipt of Mails, Specie, &c., or coaling, when required; insuring a rapid transit of Gold and Mails to England.
Full information on all subjects connected with the other Lines of this Company's Steamers, will be furnished on application to
HENRY MOORE, Agent
Moore's Wharf, August 6. 3269

FOR MORPETH (Hunter River).
Calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace.
KETCH CHANCE, 50 tons, This Evening. Cutter EDWARD, 40 tons, This Evening.
Ketch VISION, 50 tons, on Saturday.
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 3575

THE NEAREST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE BINGERA AND HANGING ROCK DIGGINGS.
FOR PORT MACQUARIE.
THE fine clipper new schooner ELIZA, 70 tons, Easton, master, will sail for the above port on Wednesday next.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
3622 HENRY COHEN, Hunter-street.

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER,
The nearest Port to the Bingara Diggings.
THE well known favourite brigantine HANNAH, 80 tons, Captain Ellis. This vessel having undergone a thorough refit, will commence loading to-morrow, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 3574

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER,
The nearest Port to the Bingara Diggings.
THE ANN MARY proceeds to sea this morning at ten.
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 3573

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT,
THE A1 clipper schooner SOUVENIR, 100 tons, Captain Brown, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on Saturday next. Has superior accommodations for passengers, for which, or freight, apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 3574

TO FOLLOW THE BROTHERS,
THE SCHOONER HARP, Somerville, commander, having part cargo engaged, will sail on Monday, the 16th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or to
W. U. HARRIS, Kellick's Wharf.

	£ s. d.
Freight per ton	1 5 0
Cabin passage	5 0 0
Steerage ditto	2 0 0

All freights payable in Sydney. 3537

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.
A regular trader.
THE splendid first-class brigantine MEG MERRILIES, 120 tons, Smith, commander, having arrived, will commence loading for the above port to-morrow, and sail positively on Saturday. For freight or passage (having most superior accomodations). Apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 3572

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
BARQUE FAVOURITE, for Melbourne, will proceed to sea at 12 o'clock this forenoon. Passengers must be on board by 11 o'clock.
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
3564 Harrington-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Has accommodation for Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers.
THE magnificent brig GAZELLE, 300 tons, Williams, commander, is now alongside the wharf. Has all her dead weight on board, she will be quickly despatched, say in about seven days from this date
Intending passengers are invited to inspect this superb vessel.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).
Can take 40 horses and 20 drays under hatches. 3569

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
For Passengers only.
THE splendid Aberdeen clipper ship RIENZI, A1, 444 tons register, Captain Taylor, now loaded at Newcastle, is due the first fair wind. Has room for a few cabin and steerage passengers, and will have immediate despatch.
Beds, bedding, wines, beer, spirits, &c., found on board, free of charge.
For passage only, having splendid poop accommodations, apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door south of the Bank of New South Wales. 2163

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Under engagement to sail on Saturday, the 14th instant.
Will land every package on the Wharf without lightering.
THE magnificent first-class barque MONARCH, David Gourlay, commander, is now loading, and having most of her cargo in store, will positively go to sea on Saturday, the 14th instant.
Passengers are invited to inspect this unrivalled ship: spacious cabin for ladies, saloon, intermediate, and steerage accommodations.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
3232 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Will engage for 20 Horses and Drays.
THE newly coppered first-class brigantine HIRONDELLE, S. Lapthorne, commander, will sail in a few days.
This is a most comfortable and safe vessel for horses, and stalls will be fitted in the most careful manner.
For cabin passage, having superior accommodations, with beds, bedding, &c., or conveyance of horses, apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
3233 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
Going right up to the Wharf without lightering a single package,
THE splendid Clipper Schooner VANQUISH, 128 tons register, William Watt, commander, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation—beds, bedding, wines, beer and spirits, found on board, free of charge, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door south of the Bank of New South Wales. 2999

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
For Passengers only.
THE splendid A1 barque CONSTANT, 535 tons register, J. Coombes, commander, having just arrived from California, will at once sail to Melbourne, with such portion of her passengers as are desirous to proceed to the VICTORIA DIGGINGS, and having all her 'tween deck accommodations perfect, offers an unusually good opportunity to a few intending passengers.
For passage only, having splendid poop accommodation, also for cabin passengers. Apply on board, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM AND CO.;
or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 3325

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
For light freight only, being full of passengers.
Going up to the Wharf without lightering.
THE splendid Clipper Brig CLARENDON, 168 tons register, Thomas Stafford, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail with immediate despatch. For light freight only, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door south of the Bank of New South Wales. 3097

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
To sail positively on Monday next.
THE fine armed clipper Schooner ELIZA, 150 tons burthen, John Young, master. This vessel has room for about 30 tons of light freight, for which immediate application will be necessary. Passengers will also be found in the best of everything.
This vessel will be provided with an iron chest, and otherwise equipped and armed for the conveyance of gold between Port Phillip and Sydney, and from her extraordinary sailing qualities she will be well adapted for the purpose.
For freight or passage apply to Mr. G. A. Coulson; or the Captain, on board; or to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
August 10. 3563

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Landing every package on the Wharf without Lightering.
THE clipper schooner ADVENTURE, 130 tons burthen, N. Lovell, commander, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having room for four steerage passengers, and a few cabin passengers, at a reasonable rate, (without wines, beer, or spirits.) Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door south of the Bank of New South Wales. 3092

MARY NICHOLSON FOR MELBOURNE.
For Cabin Passengers or Light Freight only.
Going up to the Wharf, without lightering.
ALL Shipments must be completed without delay, so as the vessel may clear out at the Customs. Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 8324

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE first-class noted clipper WANDERER, G. Boggis, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will meet with her accustomed despatch.
The regular and quick trips of this vessel render her a most desirable conveyance; the last trip from heads to heads having been made in 62 hours.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
2945 489, George-street.

FOR GEELONG DIRECT,
THE unrivalled clipper Brigantine LIBERTY, 80 tons, Captain Doyle, will clear at the Customs Friday, and sail the day after.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 3570

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
THE favorite trader EMMA, 135 tons register, Henry T. Fox, commander, having much of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage having superior accommodation, stern cabin for ladies or families beds, bedding, wines, beer, and spirits, free of extra charge, apply on board, at Willis' Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door south of the Bank of New South Wales.
Passengers for Melbourne will be landed on the Wharf in Melbourne, free of any extra charge.

FOR LAUNCESTON.
THE first-class barque BELLE CREOLE, 269 tons register, Captain Heaton, will sail on 5th August, and can take a limited quantity of light freight.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
2252 LYALL, SCOTT, AND Co.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
Has room for a few tons of freight and four cabin passengers only.
THE fine clipper Brig CHESHIRE WITCH, A1, 155 tons register, Heldon, commander, will have quick despatch.
For freight or cabin passage only apply to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
Or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,
THE first-class iron schooner TITAN, 161 tons, Cole, commander, being a chartered vessel, will have quick despatch; the cabin accommodations are very superior. Apply for freight or passage to Captain Cole; or to
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
3352 Church-hill.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
For passengers only,
Sailing from Newcastle, on or about Monday, the 23rd August.
THE splendid barque ABYSSINIA, A1, 600 tons burthen, Charles Gordon, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will sail as above.
All passengers will be conveyed by steamer to Newcastle free of charge, so soon as the ship is ready to proceed to sea.
For passage only apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR MADRAS.
Notice to shippers of Horses.
THE fine fast sailing barque MARY ANN, 600 tons, William Darke, commander, has superior accommodations.
Captain D. will be happy to make arrangements for the conveyance of about 50 horses on favourable terms. The vessel will not be detained longer than the middle of August.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Agents, Macquarie-place.
July 14. 1120

FOR GOLD AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE first-class barque UNICORN, J. H. Walker, commander, being now a full ship, and having the greater portion of her crew engaged, will sail positively on the 15th instant. Has room for a limited number of cabin passengers; and offers a very eligible opportunity to shippers of gold.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WALKER, or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

WARRANTED FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE ship EMPEROR, J. N. Seagrove, commander, 800 tons register, having nearly the whole of her crew on board, will sail on or about Thursday next.
Has room for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Captain Seagrove will attend to weigh gold until Wednesday evening.
L. AND S. SPYER, Agents.
Sydney, August 9. 3469

FOR LONDON,
To sail on the 11th September,
THE A 1 clipper barque PHŒNICIAN, 478 tons, William Talbot, Commander.
For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 1503

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON
For Gold only.
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, being still detained, will receive gold arranged for during To-day.
GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO.,
3498 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR LONDON.
For Gold and Passengers only.
THE A1 ship AGENORIA, Thomas Seon, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port immediately, and offers a favourable opportunity to passengers and shippers of gold.
Captain Seon will attend punctually to any appointments for weighing gold.
Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 2133

FOR LONDON.
For light freight, Gold, and Passengers.
THE fine first-class ship ORIENTAL, 507 tons, Edward Shrewsbury, Commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail about the 25th instant. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE, apply to the Captain, on board; to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
or J. B. METCALFE.
August 2. 2812

IMMIGRATION.
PERSONS desirous to procure Passages for families or friends in Great Britain or Ireland, to New South Wales, are informed that the undersigned will provide steerage accommodation in FIRST-CLASS SHIPS, from Liverpool to Sydney, at the following rates paid here—

	£ s. d.
For every Adult	10 10 0
Children, 7 to 14 years	6 0 0
Ditto, 1 to 7 ditto	3 10 0

Infants free.
They will also receive funds for the necessary outfit of Passengers, and for their expenses to port of embarkation. For the sums so deposited, they will furnish Letters of Credit on their friends, Messrs. William Smith and Sons, Liverpool, who will carry out the arrangements, or should parties' friends decline to avail themselves of them, the funds will be returned in full in 12 months.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
12929 Sussex-street, Sydney.

IMMIGRATION.
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS FROM GLASGOW TO AUSTRALIA.

Admiral	Trafalgar
Commodore	Abouk r
Nelson	Melbourne
Victory	Geelong
Nile	Vixen.

Or other first class vessels.
FARES.

	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Adults	£25 0 0	£12 0 0
Children, 7 to 14 years	12 10 0	6 0 0
Ditto, 1 to 7 ditto	9 0 0	4 0 0

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS will have comfortable and well ventilated State Rooms expressly set apart for their accommodation, with a liberal dietary scale.
modation to be very superior; the 'tween decks lofty, well lighted and ventilated, and fitted up in the most approved manner.
The undersigned will receive deposits of passage-money from parties in the colony desirous to arrange for the Immigration of their friends. They will also grant letters of credit for outfit, &c., on their Agents in London or Glasgow, and make every other necessary arrangement.
HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,
3586 Circular Quay, Sydney.

FOR SALE,
THE fine Clipper Brigantine MONTEZUMA, 136 1500-3500 tons, 5 years old, is copper-fastened, and coppered—copper, sails, gear, &c., abundant, and in good order. She can carry 200 tons of cargo, at a draft of water not exceeding 8 feet 6 inches. She has a very large inventory, including a splendid chronometer, is already fitted for passengers, and ready for sea; is built of the very best material, and of extraordinary strength. She is just the thing for the Melbourne or coasting trade.
For further particulars apply to Captain Robinson, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
3503 Custom House.

FOR SALE.—A decided Bargain.—Having paid for an Intermediate Passage to England by the ship Roman Emperor, but being prevented proceeding by the same, through ill health, forces me to dispose of the above. Any person wishing to proceed to England can effect a good saving by purchasing the same. Apply to JOHN NUTTER, American Hotel, George-street. 3588

SHIP SALACIA.
ALL accounts against the above ship are requested to be sent in (in duplicate) by noon, This Day, to
CRAWLEY AND SMITH, Agents,
Campbell's Wharf, August 11. 3574

MR. CHARLES COOK and Mr. THOMAS A. NEWALL are the Shipping Reporters for the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the Catholics of Sydney, held in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary, on Monday, August 9, 1852, for the purpose of receiving His Grace the Archbishop on his immediately expected return from Western Australia, with some appropriate expression of respect, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to; "That a Public Meeting for the above object be held in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary, on Thursday Evening, the 12th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.
3550 F. CASTILLA, Hon. Sec.

SOFALA HOSPITAL.
PATIENTS will be admitted into the Hospital on the payment of two shillings and sixpence per diem.
2. Every subscriber of *one* guinea per annum will have the power of recommending two patients for gratuitous admission, upon giving a certificate of their inability to pay the Hospital fees.
3. Patients will be admitted gratuitously upon a certificate from a Minister of Religion of their inability to pay the Hospital fees.
4. Any person presenting the sum of ten guineas to the Hospital Funds will be constituted a Life Member, and have the privileges of annual subscribers.
NOTE. The Annual Subscriptions become due on the 16th August.
ROBERT FORREST,
3553 Honorary Secretary.

TO UPHOLSTERERS AND OTHERS.
THE most elegant assortment of Curtain Bands and Cornice Pole Ends ever imported, are just landed, and on sale at
NOTT AND EDWARDS',
3525 [illegible] George-street.

THE GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.
THE Board of Directors hereby give Notice that payment is to be made at the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney on all Shares, allotted pursuant to application, not later than Wednesday, the 18th of August, instant, in the following proportions, viz.,
The Allottees of any number of Shares less than ten will be required to pay the full amount of two pounds on each Share.
The Allottees of ten Shares and upwards will be required to pay a deposit of ten shillings per Share.
Dated Sydney, 9th August. 3458

FIFTH CALL.
SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company, by the Directors, for Ten Shillings per Share, which is hereby required to be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on or before Monday, the 20th day of September next.
Dated this 9th day of August, 1852.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. L. EBSWORTH.
3584 Secretary and Accountant.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THE Members of this Institution are informed that the DEBATING AND MUTUAL INSTRUCTION CLASS meets on WEDNESDAY Evenings, at half-past seven o'clock.
Members have the privilege of introducing two Ladies. 3559

MR. J. CLARK'S BALL.
MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that his next Ball will take place at his Assembly Rooms, This Evening, Wednesday, 11th August.
Tickets to be had at his residence ONLY, 189, Elizabeth-street North.
Sydney, July 29. 3644

OLYMPIC CIRCUS,
Castlereagh-street.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. AXTELLE.
MRS. AXTELLE begs most respectfully to inform the public that her Benefit will take place THIS EVENING, on which occasion several novelties will be produced, together with *a New Pantomime* of Harlequin Bo Peep, with new scenes, tricks, and transformations, which will conclude with the Pigmy Races. *A Living Pig* to be run for by the audience and given as a prize to the winner.
Clowns to the arena, Messrs. C. Axtelle and G. Mason.
3642 C. E. HARRISON, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. J. AND A. BROWN, Coal Merchants, will carry on their business at Mr. E. Davis' Wharf, Sussex-street, in future.
August 12. 3622

PUBLICANS' LICENSES AND TRANSFERS OF LICENSES.
MR. DELOHERY begs to remind parties intending to make applications for New Licenses, or Transfers of existing Licenses from the present holders, that the time is near at hand when all such applications should be lodged with the Chief Clerk at the Police Office. Mr. D. will feel happy to prepare all the necessary forms for intended applicants at his residence, Mr. H. L. Miller's, Upholsterer, No. 216, Castlereagh-street, opposite between Park and Market streets. 3624

169, Pitt-street South, nearly opposite the Congregational Chapel.
E. JOHNSON, successor to the late Thomas Britten, Bookseller and Stationer, begs to inform the friends and patrons of Mr. Britten that he has re-opened the above premises, and respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon his predecessor, assuring them no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit their favours. He has now in stock a good selection of Eductional Books, Theological and other Works.
Writing paper, envelopes, metalic pens of every description, papier mâché portfolios, writing cases, drawing, crochet, and knitting books, fancy stationery, perfumery, &c.

N.B.—Just imported, a few dozen of improved gold belts, well worthy the attention of diggers. 3543

TO ARTISTS, &c.
THE undersigned have just landed from the well known house of Ackermann and Co. a choice selection of the following goods :—
OIL COLOURS, in patent metallic tubes, of every colour
PREPARED CANVAS for oil painting, various widths
Drawing pencils
Drawing paper, imperial, double elephant, antiquarian
Turnbull's London drawing boards
Crayon paper of all tints
Harding's pure white drawing paper
French tracing paper, royal imperial, double elephant
Sable and hogs hair brushes
Patent bar music portfolios
Ackermann's improved water colours
Indiarubber elastic bands
Ackermann's boxes water colours, fitted up with every requisite
Solid sketch books, all sizes, plain and tinted paper
Miniature cases
Boxes of moist colours
Permanent white, ox gall, nut oil, drying oil, mastic varnish, copal varnish, asphaltum, Prout's brown
Parallel rulers, all sizes, with and without rollers
Compasses, with and without joint legs
Cases of drawing instruments
Gillott's mapping pens, for architects and surveyors
Drawing pens, chalks, stumps, crayon holders
Best steel ruling pens
Manifold writers, with extra carbonic books
Music paper and music books
Ackermann's, Arnold's Butler's marking ink, requiring no preparation
Mordan's leads, and quill nibs
Albums and scrap books
Playing cards, fancy and gold backs
Wedding stationery of every description
Envelopes of every description, also clothlined for remittances
Envelope cases fitted up
Prepared invoices
Ackermann's patent enamel cards
Gillott's patent steel pens
Also, just landed, a few Marine Engravings :—
The Schooner Yacht "America," (3 portraits)
H.M.S. Meander in a Gale, July 9
——— entering Rio Janeiro, shortening sail
The Burning of the "Amazon"
The Turkish Steam Frigate "Feizi Baari," lying off Woolwich
The Royal Mail Steamers "Asia" and "Orinoco."
W. AND F. FORD,
Stationers and Booksellers,
3581 554, George-street.

ON SALE, at Mr. Nation's, Printer, Hunter-street, a PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES; also, an ENCYCLOPÆDIA, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. For particulars apply at the Office, opposite Flower, Salting, and Co.'s. 3566

CHAMBERS' EDUCATIONAL COURSE.
HISTORY OF ENGLAND
Moral Class Book
Simple Lessons
Book-keeping
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Introduction to Arithmetic
Natural Philosophy, 2 vols.
Optics, Acoustics
Latin Dictionary
Introduction to the Sciences
Livy, Virgil, Cæsar, Horace
Rome and Greece
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Ditto Miscellany of Tracts
W. AND F. FORD,
3582 534, George-street.

COPYING PRESSES.
JUST LANDED, a great variety of COPYING PRESSES, of various sizes, fitted up with every requisite.
Also,
Copying books, copying paper
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Copying ink
Damping brushes, damping boxes
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Commercial post
And every article of stationery
W. AND F. FORD,
Commercial Stationers,
3580 554, George-street.

PARCHMENT, 1s. PER SHEET.
FINE London Parchment, all sizes, 18 x 24, 18 x 27, 27 x 30, 28 x 32.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
485, George-street, *next* Bank of New South Wales. 3558

FOR SALE,
Mauritius sugar, ex Charles Carter
Gunny bags
3-bushel ditto
Kangaroo skins (V.D.L.)
Syrups and cordials
Half-pint tumblers.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
3566 Macquarie-place.

MAIZE.—The undersigned is a purchaser at market price. JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 3608

FOR SALE, two first-rate Draught Horses, very tractable and quiet; can with 18 or 20 hundred weight walk five miles within the hour; is in good condition, and perfectly sound. Any gentleman wanting horses of this description will find these worthy of their attention. N.B. A trial will be allowed. Any one going overland to Port Phillip will not find their equal. To prevent trouble, the price is 40 and 35 guineas. To be seen at DAVIS', White Horse Livery Stables, Pitt-street, two doors from the Union Bank. 3552

FOR SALE, a first-rate Draught Horse and Dray, to be seen at the Green Dragon, Erskine-street. 3620

SALES BY AUCTION.
CAPITAL SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
A Neat 4-Room Weatherboard Verandah Cottage, at the corner of Brick and Egan Streets, O'Connell Town, about 80 yards from the NEWTOWN ROAD, and opposite the property of Mr. Aldis, at present occupied by the Lord Bishop of Sydney.
PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The Allotment, on which the above described Cottage is erected, is situated at the Corner of Two Streets, close to the NEWTOWN ROAD, having 88 feet frontage to Brick-street, and 78 feet frontage to Egan-street, being a square block.
The Cottage is now occupied by Mr. Wilson, Plasterer; in front of it are Fruit Trees, and there is a never-failing supply of Good Water on the premises; the whole enclosed by a good 6 feet paling fence.
Title Unexceptionable.
TERMS.—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved bill at 3 months, dated from day of sale, secured on the property if required. 3483

IMPORTANT SALE of Thorough-bred Mares, Colts, and Fillies, from the celebrated Stud of the late William Lawson, Esq.
MR. CHARES MARTYN will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August next, at the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executors of the late William Lawson, Esq., with the consent of the Legatees,
57 Mares (from 4 years and upwards)
26 Fillies (2 and 3 years old)
27 Colts (2 and 3 years old)

110 Total

These horses are from the well-known stud of the late William Lawson, Esq., and are the progeny of Baron, Theorem, Whisker, Emigrant, Comet, and Needgee, the latter imported at a cost of upwards of four hundred guineas.
These horses will be on view at Mr. Cutts' paddock, near Homebush, two days prior to the day of sale.
Persons wishing to supply themselves with Mares and Horses for shipment, have now an opportunity afforded them which but very rarely occurs.
Terms, cash. 2491

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
WATKINS AND DEAN having found it desirable for the convenience of purchasers, to enlarge their Sale Rooms, respectfully intimate to the trade, that the sale of Drapery, advertised for THIS DAY, will not take place till Tuesday, 17th instant. 3637

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Alexander Wardell, by order of the Official Assignee.
MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
618 bags sugar, consisting of Company's No. 1 pieces
Fine white China, Pampangs, Java, and Mauritius
31 boxes sperm candles
2 bales hops
19 bags fine flour
6 quarter-casks vinegar
4 casks soda
1 bag barley
10 cases starch.
Terms, cash. 3532

FINE NEW FRUITS, CURRANTS, AND RAISINS,
Now landing, ex Bloomer.
MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 Caroteels currants, in fine condition
100 Boxes raisins
Terms at sale. [illegible]

TO STATIONERS, GROCERS, &c.
MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Eight bales and seven cases paper, consisting of—
Elephant brown wrapping paper
Demy ditto ditto
Imperial ditto ditto
Bag cap ditto ditto
Crown ditto ditto
Extra large casing
Ruled foolscap
Blue wove
Yellow ditto
Printing paper
Terms at sale. 3639

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Clocks, Watches, Trays, Pictures, Carpet, Tea, Bottled English Porter, &c., &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets,
An extensive assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of elegant horsehair couches, 2 chests of drawers, loo tables, horsehair chairs, damask-covered ditto, carved ditto, cedar-bottom ditto, dining tables, dressing ditto, kitchen ditto, state bedstead, common ditto, complete, with palliasses, mattresses, and musquito curtains; commodes, chairs, iron bedsteads, sofas, stretchers, easy chairs, bookcases, stoves, grates, fenders, kitchen utensils, washing stands complete, &c. Also, an elegant skeleton clock, 24 common ditto, fowling-piece, boots, second-hand wearing apparel, a large glass-case, bridles, a splendid lot of pictures, brushes, brooms, and every description of articles fit for beginning housekeeping; 14 dozen of porter, in stone bottles, and a lot of well-flavoured tea.
N.B.—Goods brought to Cockburn's Mart for sale will, for the convenience of parties leaving town, be settled for at the fall of the hammer.

Bedding made up on the premises, at reduced prices. 3609

WEDNESDAY'S SALE BY AUCTION,
At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
By order of a gentleman leaving the colony.
MR. ALEXANDER MOORE, for Mr. W. G. Moore, will sell at the above Establishment, THIS MORNING, at eleven o'clock,
The whole of a gentleman's outfit, viz.,
One case containing wearing apparel, most of which are new
One box of new and useful tools
One first rate hogskin hunting saddle, bridles, &c.
One portable chest drawers (solid oak) in first-rate condition
One Telescope (by Dolland)
Horsehair mattress, feather pillow
Ditto bolsters
150 vols. books (late editions)
One gold watch
Also,
Several articles of jewellery
Silver watch, &c. &c.
Terms, cash. 3635

13 VICTORIA, CAP. 17.
In accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act,
MR. ALEXANDER MOORE will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned Unredeemed Pledges, [illegible]
1851
Dec. 12 Pentagraph and compasses
1852.
Jan. 10—Gold watch, 16224
15 Gold watch key
22—Gold mounted staff
Feb. 11—Sextant
March 1—Pair pistols
Gun
Blanket, two dresses, and frock
2—2 dresses, and remnant of moleskin, 3 sheets and table cloth
Gold ring
Ring, sheet, and dress
Brooch
3—Brooch
Gold pin
Coat
Lever watch, 3171
Calico, 2 pair ornaments, and 4 books
4—3 rings, 2 fruit knives, Geneva watch, 2862, gold guard, and 2 gold pins
Case of mathematical instruments
Mourning ring
Dress and night gown
5—Handkerchief, shawl, and frock
6—Shawl and dress
Gold pin and pair trousers
Pair trousers
8—Coat
9—Pair boots, vest, and brooch
10 Coat, hat, pair boots, pair trousers, and vest
11—Calico, dress, 2 vests, and jacket
12—Shawl and pair candlesticks
13—Dress and shawl
Coat, blouse, and shirt
15—Pair blankets
Watch, 6525
Pair trousers
Remnant of de laine
Sash filister, and tape measure
Coat, night gown, mantilla, and pair sheets
16—Coat
17—Ring
Pair trousers, remnant of print, vest, and dress
18—Shawl
Gravy spoon, two salt spoons, and fish slice
Pair trousers and vest
Dress
19—Coat
Coat, vest, and pair boots
20—Coat, pair trousers, and shirt
22 Watch, 9045, and guard
Tablecloth
Book, shawl, jacket, and remnant of print
23—Coat, vest, and trousers
Set of fireirons and bucket
Pair trousers, ring, and teapot
24—Shawl
Rug, two pair stockings, and book
6 Tablespoons, 6 dessert spoons, 2 gravy ditto, 2 sauce ditto, and wine funnel (silver)
25—Gold Albert chain
Gold watch, 1588, guard, and eye-glass
Pair blankets
Ring and dress
26—Counterpane, pair blankets, and pair trousers
27—17 studs
Butter knife
29—Watch, 1177
Coat
Pair boots, ring, vest, gown, and frock
30—Hat, sheet, shirt, and vest
Sheet and dress
Coat
Dress
Dress and handkerchief
Watch, 10117
Coat
Dress and shawl
Watch, 2692
Jacket and dress
Also,
A large number of Pledges of 5s. and under.
Terms, cash. [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 10.—H.M. schooner Pandora, Commander Drury, from Auckland the 17th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Wynyard, lady of the Lieutenant-Governor of Auckland, and servant.

August 10.—Lillias, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Gill, returned to port.

August 10.—Meg Merrilies, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Smith, from Wide Bay the 4th instant. Passengers—Mr. Blair, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bushell, and 16 in the steerage, one constable, and one prisoner of the Crown.

August 10.—Gazelle, brig, 234 tons, Captain Williams, from Newcastle the 9th instant. Passenger — Mrs. Williams.

DEPARTURES.

August 10.—Narwhal, for London.
August 10.—Comet, for Nelson (New Zealand).
August 10.—Coquette, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Helen S. Page, and Favourite, for Melbourne; Brothers, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

August 10.—Salacia, ship, 844 tons, Captain John R. Brown, for Callao, in ballast.—Passengers—Lord Bishop of Sydney and servant, Mr. J. Hogarth, Mr. T. Phillips.

August 10.—Mary Bannatyne, 536 tons, Captain Grant, for Manila, in ballast.

August 10.—Favourite, barque, 198 tons, Captain Mortimer, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Kidney, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Thillips, and seventy-four in the steerage.

August 10.—Brothers, brig, 176 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. M'Ginty, Mr. Wilkes, and five in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 10.—Ebenezer, from the Richmond River, with 44,000 feet cedar; Chieftain, from Newcastle, with 110 tons coal; Perseverance, with 110 tons coal; Vision, from Newcastle, with 1314 bushels maize, 12 casks tobacco, 11 tons flour, 92 bushels wheat, 5 cwt. bacon, 5 bundles skins; Thistle, steamer, from Morpeth, with 2 bales wool, 33 casks tallow, 37 trusses hay, 13 bundles sheepskins, 235 hides, 7 casks raisins, 86 bushels maize, 29 pigs, 11 bags flour, 16 horses, 1 dray, and sundries; Shamrock, steamer, from Morpeth, with 120 casks tallow, 5 bales wool, 496 hides, 32 bales sheepskins, 25 bags flour, 71 bags maize, 124 boxes candles, 7 packages, 8 casks, 1 case bacon, 38 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 10.—Norma, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Flower of Wexford, for the William River, with sundries; Paterson Packet, for Morpeth, with sundries; Wild Duck, for Cabbage Tree, with sundries; Ann Mary, for the Clarence River, with sundries; Mermaid, for the Clyde River, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

August 10—Helen S. Page, for Melbourne (additional): 1 hogshead ironmongery, 2 kegs honey, 3 cases preserves, 1 case crockery, 1 cask glass, 1 tierce hardware, 10 boxes soap, 25 boxes candles, 50 quarter-casks port wine, E. M. Sayers, 1 case drugs, C. Macarthur.

August 10.—Favourite, for Melbourne: 12 hogsheads rum, 1 puncheon whiskey, 10 chests 20 half-chests 10 packages tea, 1 case cheese, 1 cask honey, W. Tucker; 108 chests 150 half-chests tea, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 drays, 12 bullock yokes and bows, 4 chains, 12 kegs, J. Young; 6 packages bedsteads, 3 cases furniture, M. M'Dermott; 5 trunks, 2 boxes boots and shoes, 1 case fire arms, J. Murphy; 968 spokes and fellows, 39 pair stocks, 6 drays, 1 chest drawers, T. Brown; 11 boxes paper, 1 case parchment, M'Nab, Hamilton, and Co.; 1 case saddlery, 6 drays, 9 tons bacon, 50 tons coals, Buyers and Learmouth; 6 drays, 1 cask chains, 1 case plate, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 carriage, 1 iron safe, 1 cask pewter, L. Hordern; 82 bags biscuit, G. Wilkie; 24 cases drapery, 3 casks butter, 1 bale 9 cases slops, 4 casks hardware, 7 trunks shoes, 2 casks cheese, L. and S. Spyer.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Emperor, and Fatima, this day at noon; by the Duke of Wellington, and Unicorn, to-morrow evening, at 6.

For Callao, and England (overland). — By the Salacia, on Friday evening, at 6.

For Manila.—By the Mary Bannatyne, this evening, at 6.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: August 10. Gipsy Queen, barque, 840 tons, J. Lash, for Bombay; Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Peacock, for Nelson; Belle Creole, barque, 269 tons, Henton, for Launceston.

New Zealand.—Arrivals.—July 1. Cresswell, barque, from London. Passengers — Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mr. Cooke, Major Nixon, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Wilson, family, and servant, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. Boult and family, Mr. Pickering, Mrs. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Mears, Mr. R. Somerville, Mr. James, Mr. J. P. Brown and family. Departure.—June 26. Inchinnan, barque, for Shanghai.

The Shamrock, on her passage to Morpeth, and when between Broken Bay and Bird Island, was caught in the fearfully heavy gales then blowing from the N.N.E. on the night of Friday last. She put back into Broken Bay, where she remained until midnight on Saturday. She carried away her stern boat in a heavy following sea, but otherwise escaped any injury.

The Orissa, Amazon, and Helen S. Page were under-weigh last evening at sunset.

H.M. schooner Pandora has been absent for nearly twelve months on the west coast of New Zealand. The rivers Hokianga and Kiapara, together with all their branches, have been carefully surveyed. The Pandora has come up to Sydney to refit. On the 18th of July, on [illegible] Island. A squall struck her in the N. passage, and when within about a cable's length of the Maori Rock. The wind then commenced to blow a complete hurricane, shifting from the N.W. to S.W. The vessel then ran out, all sail shortened. She had her fore top-gallant sail fore topmast, stay-sail, and jib split by the violence of the gale; they were fortunately enabled to bear up and clear the Maori Rock. The squall lasted about one hour. On the 21st July, when about 50 miles off the Three Kings, lat. 33° 34' S., long. 170° 53' W., soundings were found on a coral bank at 160 fathoms, and the next morning, when about 15 miles farther on, no soundings, in 766 fathoms. On the 24th, she experienced a very severe gale, veering from the N.W. to the S.W., which continued until the following day. A heavy sea struck the schooner and carried away the first gig. In lat. 31° 2' S., long. 152° 2' E., the heel of a small topmast was picked up; this is now on board. On the 26th, passed a black brig, name unknown, steering the same course. On the 30th, the weather continuing very bad, a sea stove in the second gig. On the 5th instant, off Smoky Cape. 6th, gale commenced from the S.E., the schooner off Port Macquarie. During the subsequent continuation of the gales from the N.E. the Pandora ran past the port in the thick hazy weather. When off Botany Bay, the shank painter of the starboard anchor was carried away, and in consequence of its beating against the bow, it was let go to prevent damages. About 3 o'clock the third gig was washed from the same davits as the first gig—in short, the whole passage from New Zealand has been one continuation of storms. The whole of the recent surveys are on board the Pandora, and judging from Captain Drury's well known liberality and urbanity, we have no doubt they may be inspected by any gentleman wishing for peculiar information relative to the rivers in question.

The Lillias.—This schooner left the port on the 16th ultimo, bound for Circular Head, and had proceeded about 30 miles past Cape Howe, when she encountered a heavy gale from the south-west, which obliged her to put into Twofold Bay, with loss of sails, on the 18th. On the 20th, having repaired sails, she again put to sea, in company with the Dart, Thomas and Henry, Governor, and Phoebe; they got as far as 90 miles past the Howe, when the whole, with the exception of the Dart, brig, were obliged to return to Twofold Bay, which place the Lillias left on the 6th, and came on to Sydney to refit. The Thomas and Henry, and Governor, resumed their voyage. The following vessels were in Twofold Bay when the Lillias sailed:—Hawkesbury Lass, Queen, Phoebe, Cape Horn, Louis and Miriam, and *Fair Tasmanian*.

Mail for England via Callao.—We are requested to state that the mail by the Salacia will positively close on Friday evening, at six—her seamen being all engaged.

The Meg Merrilies' cargo consists of 63 casks tallow, 27 hides, 80 bales wool, and 2341 sheepskins. She reports the arrival of the Christopher George at Maryborough, after a fine passage of six days.

Loss of the Endeavour.—On Sunday, the 25th July, whilst the crew of this coasting cutter were ashore getting water at Port Stephens, the blacks boarded the vessel in a canoe and took away from her everything that was portable; such as bedding, provisions, blankets, and numerous other articles. They then set fire to her. The crew returned in time to save the cable and a portion of the rigging. There was a large number of natives on the beach watching these proceedings. The hull of the Endeavour was burned to the water's edge. She was the property of Mr. Bens, of Neutral Bay, and had been sent to Port Stephens for a cargo of oysters. The crew came up in the Currency Boy yesterday morning. It is said that the reason the blacks fired the cutter was, that they claimed the oysters taken on board her. We give the above from information received from a sailor, who represented himself to have been one of the crew of the Endeavour.

The Late Mr. Boyd.—The following letter from the President of the French Republic will be read with interest. We understand that when Louis Napoleon was residing in England previous to his Boulogne Expedition he was on terms of friendship with the late Mr. Boyd:—

Presidency of the Republic.
Private Department.

Palace of the Elysée,
30th April, 1852.

Sir,—The Prince President, deeply touched with the sad fate of your brother, and sympathising with your grief, is extremely desirous of aiding in the search to be undertaken by your countrymen. He has therefore this day desired the Minister of Marine to draw up pressing instructions for the Naval Station of the Pacific.

I hasten to inform you hereof, and to express my sincere hopes that they will lead to a happy result.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my highest respect.

The Chef du Cabinet,
MOCQUARD.

Mr. Edward Lennox Boyd, London.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9th August, 1852.—At the instance of the Government of Victoria, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following notice respecting a Fairway which has been marked off from Gellibrand's Point to the entrance of the River Yarra.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 14th June, 1852. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the following notice for general information.

W. LONSDALE.

Notice is hereby given, that a Fairway has been marked off from Gellibrand's Point to the entrance of the River Yarra, with black buoys on the port side, and red buoys on the starboard side.

No vessel, steamer, lighter, or boat, shall anchor across the entrance, or in the Fairway between these buoys.

Vessels drawing ten feet and under may anchor on the Williamstown side within the line of black buoys, leaving the approach to the wharf clear for steam boats.

Vessels, lighters, or boats, are on no account to anchor in the middle of any part of the River Yarra, but when detained, they shall lay close over on either side of the river.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
11	WEDNESDAY	6 44	5 26	4 57	5 31

New Moon, 0·2 A.M., August 16.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, August 11,

Will be produced the Drama of the CLIMBING BOY; or, THE LOST CHILD. Mr. Strawberry, Mr. Rogers; Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. J. Howson; Jacob Buzzard, Mr. Spencer; Sir Gilbert Thorncliffe, Mr. Douglass; Jack Rag, Mr. F. Howson; Climbing Boy, Miss Hart; Rosalie de Monneville, Mrs. Guerin; Miss Strawberry, Mrs. Gibbs; Rebecca, Madame Carandini; Lucy, Mrs. Smetham; Jenny, Miss A. Hart. After which, the Interlude of THE TEACHER TAUGHT. To conclude with the Farce of GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW, AND BRADSHAW.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday Evening, August 12.
For the Benefit of
MR. ROBERTS, Scene Painter.

Under the distinguished patronage of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of the Manchester Unity, Sydney district, on which occasion the Theatre will be tastefully decorated with the banners of the Order. The officers and brothers of the various lodges will appear in full regalia.

Mr. Roberts, in soliciting the support of his friends and the public, begs to inform them that he has been Scene Painter to the above establishment for the last nine years, and during that time has used his best endeavours to give satisfaction.

The performances will commence with J. B. Buckstone's celebrated Drama, played upwards of a hundred nights at the Surrey Theatre, London, entitled THE BEAR HUNTERS, or, THE FATAL RAVINE. Solo on the Trombone, Mr. J. Howson. Savourneen Deelish, Mrs. Guerin. Song—The Baker's Shop, Mr. Rogers. To be followed by the Interlude of A WIFE FOR AN HOUR. Pas Seul, Miss F. Griffiths. Our Happy Land of Gold, Mr. F. Howson. Sad Sea Waves, Madame Sara Flower. The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce called FOUNDED ON FACTS. Tickets and boxes may be had at the Box Office, Victoria Hotel; of Host Levy, Solomon's Temple, corner of Clarence and Erskine street; of Host Gray, Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets; and of Host Dishington, Odd Fellow's Hall, Brickfield Hill.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE BANK RETURNS.

The Bank Returns subsequent to the separation of Victoria, and subsequent also to the Gold Discovery, now embrace a complete year.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The aggregate Note Circulation of the four Banks in each of the four quarters was as follows:—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£262,800	
	December	406,800	£144,000
1852.	March	512,600	105,800
	June	600,400	87,800

Increase in the nine months £337,600

This increase during the last quarter was at the rate of seventeen per cent.; and during the last nine months, upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight £74,800.

Bank of New South Wales.

The Notes in Circulation by this Bank were—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£ 68,000	
	December	121,500	£ 53,500
1852.	March	145,800	24,300
	June	169,500	23,700

Increase in the nine months £101,500

The Circulation of the Bank of New South Wales had increased during the last quarter by more than sixteen per cent.; and during the nine months by nearly *a hundred and fifty per cent.*, or £33,500 more than twofold.

Commercial Bank.

Notes in circulation—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£ 56,700	
	December	81,600	£24,900
1852.	March	113,700	32,100
	June	125,600	11,900

Increase in the nine months £68,900

Here the last quarter's increase was about ten and a-half per cent.; and that of the nine months, more than *a hundred and twenty-one per cent.*, or £68,900, more than double.

Bank of Australasia.

Notes in circulation—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£ 57,400	
	December	67,100	£ 9,700
1852.	March	91,800	24,700
	June	119,900	28,100

Increase in the nine months £62,500

The Circulation of this Bank had increased during the last three months by more than thirty per cent; and during the nine months by about *a hundred and nine* per cent., or more than twofold by £5100.

Union Bank.

			Increase.
1851.	September	£ 80,700	
	December	136,700	£ 56,000
1852.	March	161,400	24,700
	June	185,400	24,000

Increase in the nine months £104,700

In the Union the last quarter's increase was nearly fifteen per cent.; and that of the nine months above *a hundred and thirty* per cent., or £24,000 more than double.

The Note Circulation of each Bank in proportion to that of the whole colony, in the first and last of the quarters, was about as follows:—

	September 1851. £ s.	*June* 1852. £ s.
New South Wales	25 18	28 5
Commercial	21 12	20 18
Australasia	21 16	20 0
Union	30 14	30 17
	£100	£100

So that in proportion to each £100 of the entire Circulation, the Bank of New South Wales had increased by £2 7s., and the Union by 3s.; while the Commercial had fallen off by 14s., and the Bank of Australasia by £1 16s.

DEPOSITS.

The amount of Deposits held by the four Banks was—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£1,128,600	
	December	1,276,600	£148,000
1852.	March	1,479,300	202,700
	June	1,648,100	168,800

Increase in the nine months £519,500

The rate of increase in the aggregate Deposits during the last quarter was upwards of eleven per cent.; and during the nine months, about forty-six per cent.

Bank of New South Wales.

The Deposits held by this Bank were—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£361,800	
	December	409,200	£47,400
1852.	March	531,800	122,600
	June	686,100	154,300

Increase in the nine months ..... £324,30.

The last quarter's increase was twenty-nine per cent.; the nine months', nearly ninety per cent.

Commercial Bank.

Deposits held—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£241,600	
	December	261,500	£19,900
1852.	March	297,700	36,200
	June	308,100	10,400

Increase in the nine months £66,500

During the last quarter the increase was rather less than four per cent., and during the nine months upwards of twenty-seven per cent.

Bank of Australasia.

Deposits held—

			Increase.
1851.	September	£253,900	
	December	281,600	£27,700
1852.	March	304,100	22,500
	June	314,800	10,700

Increase in the nine months £60,900

The increase in the Deposits held by this Bank was, during the last quarter, about three and a half per cent.; and during the nine months, twenty-four per cent.

Union Bank.

Deposits held—

1851.	September	£271,300	Increase.
	December	324,400	£53,100
1852.	March	345,600	21,200
			Decrease.
	June	339,100	6,500

Net Increase in the nine months £67,800

This is the only Bank in which, during the past quarter, the Deposits had decreased. The net increase during the nine months was twenty-five per cent.

We come now to the Assets of the Banks.

COIN AND BULLION.

Held by the four Banks:—

1851.	September	£570,200	Increase.
	December	585,300	£ 15,100
			Decrease.
1852.	March	524,300	£ 61,000
			Increase.
	June	769,100	£244,800

Net Increase in the nine months £198,900

The net increase during the nine months was below thirty-four per cent.; while during the last quarter it was nearly forty-seven per cent.

Bank of New South Wales.

Coin and Bullion—

1851.	September	£188,300	Decrease.
	December	152,100	£ 36,200
			Increase.
1852.	March	201,400	£ 49,300
	June	354,700	153,300

Net increase in the nine months £166,400

The quarter's increase, seventy-six per cent.; the nine months', more than eighty-nine per cent.

Commercial Bank.

Coin and Bullion—

1851.	September	£ 97,800	Increase.
	December	120,800	£23,000
			Decrease.
1852.	March	94,000	£26,800
	June	96,300	2,300

Bank of Australasia.

Coin and Bullion—

1851.	September	£115,200	Increase.
	December	137,100	£21,900
			Decrease.
1852.	March	132,800	£ 4,300
	June	118,700	14,100

Net Increase in the nine months £3,500

Here is a net increase in the nine months of only three per cent., and a decrease in the past quarter of nearly eleven per cent.

Union Bank.

Coin and Bullion—

1851.	September	£168,900	Increase.
	December	175,300	£6,400
			Decrease.
1852.	March	96,100	£79,200
			Increase.
	June	199,400	£103,300

Net Increase in the nine months .. £30,500

This increase in the quarter exceeds two-fold.

DISCOUNTS.

In the four Banks:—

1851.	September	£1,226,100	Increase.
	December	1,321,600	£ 95,500
1852.	March	1,405,200	83,600
			Decrease.
	June	1,390,100	£ 15,100

Net Increase in the nine months .. £164,000

Here is a falling off in the quarter of about one per cent.

Bank of New South Wales.

Discounts:—

1851.	September	£295,900	Increase.
	December	367,500	£ 71,600
1852.	March	412,800	45,300
	June	430,100	17,300

Increase in the nine months £134,200

Commercial Bank.

Discounts—

1851.	September	£277,400	Increase.
	December	310,900	£33,500
1852.	March	344,700	33,800
			Decrease.
	June	319,700	25,000

Net Increase in the nine months .. £42,300

Bank of Australasia.

Discounts—

1851.	September	£298,300	Decrease.
	December	276,800	£21,500
			Increase.
1852.	March	282,700	£ 6,900
	June	289,500	6,800

Net Decrease in the nine months .. £8,800

Union Bank.

Discounts—

1851.	September	£354,500	Increase.
	December	366,400	£11,900
			Decrease.
1852.	March	365,100	£ 1,300
	June	350,900	14,200

Net Decrease in the nine months £3,600

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received a file of the *Polynesian* to the 19th June inclusive.

The Hawaiian Parliament was still sitting at that date. The New Constitution, to which we formerly alluded, had been revised by both Houses, and assented to by the King. It is an extraordinary compound of monarchical and ultra-democratic principles. An equally singular attempt to work out a barbaric form of social organisation according to the rules of modern political science. How long it will last remains to be seen.

The treaty between Hawaii and Great Britain, which was formerly published by us *in extenso*, was rendered complete by an exchange of ratifications on the 6th of May last.

The stores of a Captain Snow, at Honolulu, had been destroyed by fire, and a loss of from 40,000 to 50,000 dollars had been thereby occasioned, which would, it was said, almost exclusively fall upon the consignors of the goods destroyed. The fire was supposed to have originated from the reckless casting aside of a lighted cigar or a lucifer match during a sale at auction.

The Coolies, who had been imported by the Planters, were apparently becoming troublesome. One of these having recently swallowed a pin, and being thereby afflicted with a severe pain in the throat, had applied a razor or knife to the part, as the most effectual remedy, putting an end at once to the pain and to his own existence.

An Act had been passed and assented to, prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons, under a penalty of from 10 to 30 dollars fine, or from fifteen days to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for each offence. This, we presume, was intended as a gentle hint to the revolver and bowie-knife patriots of San Francisco, who have so long regarded this Archipelago as a fitting arena for their exertions.

The Hawaiian Minister of Finance had managed to involve himself in a most unseemly squabble with the House of Representatives. A committee of the latter, it would appear, had subjected his accounts to a rigid examination, the result of which was to show that they had been most unsatisfactorily kept. To avenge this unpleasant *exposé*, the Minister refused, upon various shallow pretexts, to give the members of the Legislature the pay which, it seems, they are entitled to by law, until he was in a measure forced to give way. From this and other indications it would appear that some "split" in the Hawaiian Government must take place before matters can go on smoothly. The obvious conclusion is, that the almost exclusive management of affairs having heretofore been possessed by a few individuals, these individuals and their friends are prepared to withstand innovation at all hazard, and resent as an unwarrantable impertinence any attempt to interfere with them, even on the part of those to whom, by the popular voice, has been delegated the substantial powers of legislation. Among other singularities resulting from this state of things, there is the spectacle of the *Polynesian* itself,—ostensibly the organ of the Hawaiian government and people as a whole, and supported from the public revenue in this character—supporting through thick and thin the actings and the policy of the party thus complained of, and violently abusing the complaining representatives.

Trade is dull, and likely, it would appear, to remain so. The narrow and mistaken policy which has hitherto prevented the operations of sugar planting from being carried on with any chance of success, is still adhered to. Some cigars, said to be of very fine quality, had however been recently manufactured, and it is asserted that they can be produced sufficiently good and cheap to compete with Manila.

Some idea may be formed of the difficulties—almost absurdities—which arise in the practical working of such a government and legislature as those of the Sandwich Islands as at present constituted by the mention of one fact. The lower House passed a Bill to prevent the Chiefs from tabooing (prohibiting the capture of) fish in the sea! But this, when it came before the Upper Chamber, where the Chiefs themselves were represented, was indignantly rejected.

CALIFORNIA.

We are in receipt of San Francisco and other Californian journals to June 19th, being a month later than our previous dates.

The principal feature in the papers before us is the *naive* admission of our heretofore abusive contemporaries, that "Australia, by her golden treasures is forcing herself into notice, and now claims, in a marked degree, the attention of the old world." The *San Francisco Herald* gives an elaborate description of this continent; giving its readers the novel intelligence that "Sydney is the capital of New South Wales, Melbourne of Victoria, and Adelaide of South Australia; that each colony is ruled by a Royal Governor and Legislative Council, with whose enactments the Crown seldom interferes." We likewise find that Australia has the example of America ever in mind, and constantly holds it up to England to stay her in her course of injustice.

With respect to the state itself, the news is mostly of a local character, scarcely of any interest beyond San Francisco. From a carefully prepared paper we find that from the 1st to the 31st of May 10,641 passengers landed at San Francisco, whilst the departures did not exceed 1500. But a very painful fact was recorded in connection with this large immigration; 150 deaths had taken place during the voyages of the May ships; an amount of mortality said to be beyond all precedent.

On the 30th of May, a public meeting of the merchants of San Francisco was held at the Merchants' Exchange for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed expedient in regard to the new law of the State which lays a large tax on imported and consigned goods; and which institutes inquisitorial means of collecting said impost.

We have Auckland papers to the 17th ult. They are filled with discussions upon the election of Members of the Provincial Councils, which are to take place on the 30th instant. Several of the late numbers have two columns filled with candidates' addresses.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past three.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the following returns:—1. The return to the address relative to the seizure of the hundredweight of gold, adopted on the motion of Mr. Suttor, on the 30th ultimo. 2. The general abstract of the assets and liabilities of the several Banks of the colony, for the quarter ended 30th June, 1852. 3. The law returns for the years from 1849 to 1851, with an accompanying letter from his Honor Chief Justice Sir Alfred Stephen, dated 13th March, 1852. 4. The return to the address in reference to the retirement of the late Auditor-General, and the appointment of his successor, adopted on the motion of Mr. Murray, on the 3rd instant. Ordered to be printed.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. DONALDSON: whatever might be the importance of the subject of which he had given notice of motion for this evening, it must be apparent that it was hardly in his power to say anything new or original in reference to it; but in asking the attention of the House for a somewhat longer time than he was wont; he hoped he would be excused if he made some observations with reference to the present position of the colony relative to the matter of railways. The subject was one of great and permanent importance. Great Britain had set an example in improving her internal communications. To the cumbrous stage coach had succeeded the railway; and now the electric telegraph conveyed intelligence with almost incredible rapidity to and from every point of the kingdom. Now as this colony had been deprived by Providence of the natural means of communication, such as navigable rivers; but was at the same time endowed with enormous wealth, it was clearly her interest to follow so great an example; and he hoped the House would agree with the terms of the first portion of his resolution, viz: That the time had arrived for commencing a line of railway between the city of Sydney and Melbourne. Now it might well be said that this was an *obra romana*, a Roman undertaking. It was of a nature to startle any man by its extent, by the greatness of the difficulties which might be supposed to surround it; and by the vastness of the consequences involved. But whilst he admitted the difficulties arising from the distance over which the work was to extend, and the peculiar state of the market for labour, he by no means thought the physical difficulties were insurmountable. The real question indeed was that of obtaining the necessary labour. The distance between Sydney and Melbourne, was no greater than that between the metropolis of England, and the town of Inverness; and no doubt when the first railway was opened in England, on which occasion Mr. Huskisson lost his life, it would have appeared as impossible that a man should breakfast in London, and sup in Inverness, as it now appeared that the vast and uncivilized country between Sydney and Melbourne could be traversed in the space of 30 or 40 hours. No doubt such an event was in the womb of time; but it was quite within the scope of human industry, and quite within legitimate expectation, that in ten years hence a man should place himself in a railway carriage at the Sydney terminus, and reach the capital of Victoria in the time he had named. He had no wish to underrate the difficulties attached to such an undertaking; but neither did he think they were so great as was supposed. On reference to a map, which he had drawn of the country, it would be seen that the great water courses of the country were three, namely the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Hume rivers. It was true the beds of these rivers were separated by high ranges of mountains; but none of these presented any insurmountable difficulties, indeed the greatest engineering difficulty was acknowledged to be the Razorback, at a distance of 40 miles from Sydney. He believed no country in the world, except Hindostan, presented less difficulties than our own; a great portion of which might be said to be a dead level. The present mail roads indeed travelled over several high ranges; but he proposed to avoid them, and carry the railway along a more favourable line. He regretted the unavoidable absence of one of his hon. friends (Mr. Geo. M'Leay), who would have been able to afford him some assistance in the explanation of the line of road he proposed to take, but he would mention in a few words what he proposed. It was, to diverge from the mail road at Yass, and instead of going through Gundagai and Wagga Wagga, to leave them to the south, and take the country between the Murrumbidgee and the Lachlan, and to cross the Hume to the westward of Albury. By a kind of providential concurrence, at the very moment when he proposed to make this line of railway to Albury, the legislature of Victoria were about to consider a motion of the honorable member for Melbourne, Mr. Westgarth, for commencing a railway from that city to the Murray; so that it was evident there was a disposition in the neighbouring colony to undertake this great work in the most liberal spirit of brotherhood; and God forbid that any feelings of jealously or of enmity should exist between the two colonies whose interests were so absolutely identical, and who must inevitably share in each other's prosperity. Having thus glanced at the physical difficulties, he would now allude to the great difficulty of labour, which doubtless appeared insuperable to those who were not accustomed resolutely to grapple with hard questions. The difficulty, however, was already half removed by the remittances which had recently been made for emigration purposes, and much more by the discoveries which were now stimulating the industrious crowds of labourers in every part of Europe to transfer themselves to this field. These would furnish the necessary means for carrying out this great work; and it was a happy circumstance that the labouring classes should find on arriving a work of such importance and extent as would absorb labour to any amount, and be a safety valve against the recurrence of a surplus of labour, which might otherwise arise from the immigration of the thousands and tens of thousands who might be expected to come to our shores. But to remedy the immediate want of labour, he proposed that a portion of the territorial revenue should be applied specially to the introduction from England of railway navigators, whom he was informed by a gentleman who had been connected with one of the gigantic railway undertakings in England, could be obtained in any number at a small advance upon the wages paid to them in that country, and who, it might be depended upon, would not be tempted to break any engagements into which they might [illegible] to the present dearth of labour. Of course he was not prepared on this occasion to go into all the details of the proposed measure, which would take up too much of the time of the House; but he would observe that this colony held out enormous fields for the employment of capital; and it was a singular fact, that although it produced enormous wealth, its power of absorbing that wealth was quite inadequate with its power of production. This was proved by the circumstance that whilst money was supposed to be worth one per cent. per month, the government had been able to issue their debentures, bearing 5 per cent. at a premium which was nearly equivalent to two years' interest. This proved the abundance of money in the colony; but when it was considered that the price of the three per cent. consols was 100 by the last accounts—a price at which they had never been before*—the abundance of money in England was still more apparent, and he had no doubt that in a short time a 2½ per cent stock would be created in England, which would probably be at par. Money "on call" could be had at 2 and even as low as 1½ per cent. already. Now did not this show that if a sufficient guarantee were offered to the English capitalists, there could be no difficulty in obtaining any amount of money? He proposed therefore, that an Imperial guarantee should be given for a sum of £2,000,000; but if the home government would not accede to such a proposal, then let the local government give its guarantee. For the guarantee of the Imperial government, there were precedents in Nova Scotia, where the very thing had been done. In a parliamentary paper before him, viz., a letter from Mr. Howe to Earl Grey relative to the railroad from Halifax to Quebec, the question was treated in a most masterly way, Mr. Howe clearly showed that the Imperial government by guaranteeing public works in Canada, the West Indies, and the Mauritius, had established a precedent, of which the Nova Scotias were entitled to claim the benefit. (The hon. gentlemen here read some passages from the paper alluded to.) In asking for a guarantee, therefore, he was asking nothing unreasonable; and he had thus disposed of the financial difficulty. As to the management of the undertaking he knew there were several difficulties attaching to that, but he would show how, by following the precedents of older countries, those difficulties might be obviated. This was done by combining two elements of power: namely, the guarantee of the Government, and the enterprise of private individuals. The principle was carried out in the Western Railway of France, that from Chartres to Rennes. The Government there purchased the land, erected the preliminary works, such as bridges, &c., and laid down the line of road: the private individuals forming the *société anonyme*, or joint-stock company, supplying the capital for the working of the road. Of course under such a system the Government must have the right of more complete supervision than they possessed in the case of the present railway; and this would have to be provided for by giving them the appointment of directors, or by other means into the details of which he would not now enter. He would only say that the precedent established in France was a highly encouraging one, and that the system worked admirably. Having now alluded to the several points upon which difficulties would be supposed to arise, he would answer one more objection: which was, that the effects of this motion would be to turn the attention of the Government from other matters of more immediate importance; particularly to the repair of the existing thoroughfares. Now he had an objection to the patching and mending of the present leading thoroughfares; but he was convinced that the adoption of such a plan as he now proposed would go a great way to render many of those thoroughfares unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) And as to any complaints which might be made by the northern settlers that their interests would suffer by neglect, he would only say that a railway between Sydney and Melbourne would be the very thing which would benefit them by bringing them nearer to the treasury of Mount Alexander; and thereby equalizing the prices of commodities, and of live stock throughout the colony. It was notorious that sheep were now selling at Melbourne and Mount Alexander, by the ten thousand, at 10s. and 12s. a head; and the effect of a railway would be to increase immensely the value of the flocks and herds of the northern settlers by facilitating their transportation to so great a market. Indeed, the value of everything must increase in geometrical progression by means of rapid communication, and the establishment of a great trunk line of railway would thus be an immediate benefit to the whole colony. Already the increased steam communication by sea had had very sensible effects upon the prosperity of the colony, and was an earnest of what would result from the juxtaposition of the capitals of the two colonies. He did not think therefore, that our northern friends would have much reason to complain. Now, as to the question of traffic, he could, of course, only state the probable traffic inferentially. He believed that the recommendation of the house for the establishment of a gold escort to Mount Alexander had been received with great interest throughout the colony; and if it was shown that notwithstanding the expenses of that escort, which were calculated at from £16,000 to £20,000, the Government would reap a profit on the transport of gold, this was a proof that the proposed railway would also pay. The traffic between Sydney and Goulburn would in England be considered amply sufficient to justify the construction of a railway. He would now briefly sum up his argument, reserving the right to reply to any objections which might be urged. There were here no rival states, no hostile countries, no international jealousies, to prevent the completion of this great work; no risk of wars as existed in Europe or in India. This was a country entirely British, and apparently fitted expressly by Providence for the reception of a large and flourishing population; and if Providence having done so much, it was now the duty of man to stretch forth his hand and do the rest. He had shown by precedents in other countries how the proposed work could be done; and he believed the interests of Great Britain were deeply concerned in its furtherance; and that when England thoroughly understood her interests in the Australasian Colonies, she would see no better way of promoting her own prosperity and theirs than by encouraging the formation of railways. And although the duties which that House owed to the public were many and onerous, he believed none were of such vast importance as the promotion of those means of communication which the finger of God pointed out as best fitted to develope the resources and ensure the greatness, the happiness, and the prosperity of this great country. He begged to move, 1. That in the opinion of this Council the time has arrived for commencing a line of railway between the cities of Sydney and Melbourne. 2. That this Council recommends this subject to the early and favourable consideration of the Executive Government, and pledges itself cordially to sanction any well devised measures calculated to carry out such an important undertaking. 3. That this Council also recommends the Government of New South Wales to open a correspondence with the Government of Victoria, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of that Government, and the inhabitants of that colony, in constructing a railway from Melbourne to the boundary line between the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria.

Mr. SMART seconded the motion.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The following Messages from His Excellency were delivered, viz.:—A Message transmitting to the Legislative Council the Draft of a Bill intituled "a Bill to amend the Act to prevent the Forgery in New South Wales of Stamps of the United Kingdom,"—(to be taken into consideration to-morrow week.) Also a Message in reply to the Address of the Council communicating to the Governor-General the opinion of the Council "that during the period of Sir Thomas Mitchell's absence his full salary should be paid to him out of the Territorial Revenue." His Excellency informed the Council that he will forward their Address to the Secretary of State and recommend it to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government. (Ordered to be printed.)

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR, in resuming the debate, expressed his satisfaction at the altered tone of the hon member for Durham, the burthen of whose song had lately been most "melancholy." (A laugh.) He thought he might assume that the Council were unanimous upon the importance of establishing railway communication at the earliest possible period. But though they admitted the abstract principle, it did not follow that they must assent to the scheme which the hon. gentleman, with his usual fluency and ability, had placed before the House. It was quite possible that ten years hence what the hon. gentleman had prophesied might be accomplished; but he was sure the hon. gentleman's scheme was not the right way to set about its accomplishment. (Hear.) Whilst the present difficulties under which the colony laboured should continue, they would find it impossible even to complete the miserable fraction of a railway which had been begun; and he would ask whether there was the least probability that whilst so comparatively small a project remained in abeyance it was wise to enter upon so gigantic an undertaking as was proposed. The honorable gentleman had referred to precedents in America, but he forgot that the circumstances of the northern colonies were very different from ours. He had laid great stress on the importance of rapid communication with the gold field at Mount Alexander, but what assurance was there that those gold fields would last? If they looked to the history of gold mines in other countries they would find that the probability was quite the reverse. (Hear, hear.) It was not in the nature of things that this great production of gold should continue long. But even were it otherwise, he would ask whether our northern gold fields, the Hanging Rock, and Bingera Diggings, were not an equally strong reason for establishing a railway to them? But he was one of those who believed that the hon. gentleman's object would be obtained far more surely and more speedily by gradual means; by completing a railway step by step, and by proceeding in a plain and practical manner, instead of indulging in visionary anticipations. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman proposed a Government guarantee for £2,000,000; but he (Mr. Macarthur) believed the work would cost at least double that sum. (Mr. Darvall—Eighteen millions.) At all events he thought it would be far wiser to confine themselves for the present to the county of Cumberland, and to do what was within their means. It was not the business of the Government or of the Legislature to enter into speculative undertakings, which were far better left to private enterprise; and any attempt to do so would only result in failure. He had no wish to throw a wet blanket upon the subject, but he should nevertheless move an amendment to the motion in the following terms:—"That this Council adheres to its recorded opinion in favour of the introduction of railway communication, wherever the population and traffic will admit, and pledges itself to co-operate with the Executive Government in any judicious and well-devised measure which may be brought forward in promotion of that object." The terms of this amendment did not gainsay the proposal of the hon. member, but only professed to attain the same object by sober, gradual, and practical means.

Mr. BRADLEY seconded the amendment.

Mr. DARVALL could not agree with the amendment, since it was only a repetition of the declared sentiments of the Council, and no fresh conjuncture had arisen to render such a repetition necessary. He hoped, therefore, some other amendment would be moved in which all could concur. He had been astonished to hear how studiously the hon. member for Durham had avoided all the details of the question, and with what little reason he had assumed that this Council was the only one that ought to deal with this subject. Ten years hence there might be a state of things which would justify such a gigantic undertaking as was proposed; but it was preposterous to say that we in 1852 should dictate what ought to be done in 1862. His hon. friend, in trying to recommend this undertaking, had been compelled to draw upon his imagination, not having a single fact on which to rely in reference either to the population, or the wealth, or the energy, or even the requirements of the colony. He had indeed said, that a supply of labour could be obtained. He remembered the honorable gentleman had recently heaped all sorts of censure upon the Government for not seeing the scarcity of labour which existed; but now he had turned completely round, and seemed to anticipate that a large supply of labour was at hand. Now this was building upon what might or might not be the fact. But he had gone further into this matter, and recommended the introduction of a certain class of labourers called navigators, or navvies, who, according to the hon. gentleman's account, appeared to be endowed with a very singular idiosyncracy, for he described them as being incapable of being tempted away to a gold field; but that they would adhere to mud and water and 3s. a day, in defiance of the attraction of the mines. Now it was all very well to say that a man would adhere to mud and water when he could get nothing else; but put strong beer within his reach, and he believed he would prefer strong beer were he even an alligator. (A laugh.) It was preposterous to suppose that any class of men could be induced to prefer 3s. a day on railway works to what they could earn at Mount Alexander. The hon. gentleman then proposed that the Government should guarantee the expenditure, and seemed to think that there was sufficient reason for this in the probability that the railway might pay; but he thought it was necessary to look rather more closely into this probability before the Government would be justified in incurring any responsibility. The argument that there was a great abundance of money was no argument, unless it could be shown that the project offered sufficient security. (Hear, hear.) But not a word had been said on this score—not a word about the probable traffic; and above all, not a word about the prime cost of this undertaking. He believed at a fair valuation it could not be constructed for less than £30,000 per mile, which would amount to £18,000,000; and were they to embark in such an enormous expenditure merely because money happened at this moment to be abundant? He looked with suspicion upon private associations which held out for the assistance of Government; and he thought the plan proposed by the hon. gentleman, of giving the Government an increased share in the management, was no compensation for the risk they would undergo, and from which the private parties would be free, in such a combination as the hon. gentleman had sketched out. Nor was it to be supposed that the people of England or of New South Wales were so blind to their own interests as not to make railways if they saw that the speculation held out a hope of a fair return. He would admit that because the railway might not pay a large interest that was no reason why it should not be a profitable undertaking; but this must depend upon the amount of traffic which could be got, and on this subject the honorable member for Durham had withheld any statistical information. He thought the whole proposal was most absurd, and that the House might as well say that the time had arrived when a sub-marine telegraph should be constructed. It was necessary in such a matter to make out a strong case. Now, steam communication did already exist by sea, and the bulk of the traffic would always be by sea, so that the railway would have to depend entirely upon internal traffic for its support. With reference to the second part of the resolution, he thought the House would far better approach the consideration of the subject when the proper time shall come, if it were unfettered; and before it pledged itself to anything it would be necessary that a great deal of information should be collected which it did not at present possess. As to the precedent of Nova Scotia, it certainly did not apply, for in that case there was ample security and a fair prospect of traffic on the railway. But here, the project of the hon. gentleman could only be looked upon as a dream. There was not the slightest probability of its ever being carried out. There existed neither engineering skill nor any one of the requisite conditions for the success of so gigantic a scheme. He believed the Government had already done too much for the encouragement of railways, and that before they did anything more, they should see a conclusive case made out. Besides, there were multitudes of other undertakings of far more pressing importance than railways, though some gentlemen appeared to think that nothing could exceed their importance. He would ask what had the managers of the present railway done; even with all the advantages they possessed at first of cheap labour and Government guarantees? Why, they had done absolutely nothing. Surely some better means could be devised of dealing with the public money than in applying it in this way in encouraging impracticable undertakings and forwarding wild theories. He was favourable to the introduction of railways, but he should like to see a clearer case made out, before he could consent to such a motion as that before the house. He now begged, in accordance with a suggestion which had just been made to him, to move the previous question.

The SPEAKER said the hon. gentleman could not move the previous question, as there was already an amendment upon the original motion.

After a short pause,

Mr. MACARTHUR begged with the leave of the house, to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. DARVALL then moved the previous question.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion. He thought the hon. member for Durham was bound, in making such a motion as he had done, to show that he was supported by public opinion. The scheme he proposed was too gigantic for so small a community as this; and he might as well have said that the time had arrived for commencing a railway to the moon. If the honorable gentleman had looked at the statistical returns laid upon the table last week, he would have seen that the population of the colony did not exceed 197,000; and it was preposterous to suppose that so small a population could undertake so gigantic a work. He thought the Government had already gone quite far enough in their encouragement of the present Railway Company by grants of land, and guarantees on £100,000; and he should like to see the projected railway constructed to Goulburn, before any further schemes were thought of. He doubted, indeed, whether it was prudent in the Government to give their encouragement to undertakings which would be better left open to private enterprise. (Hear.) He believed the Government guarantee did not by any means expedite the work. When there should be a population of millions in this country, then the honorable gentleman might bring forward his proposition again with some chance of its being favourably entertained. But in his apprehension such an attempt now could only have the effect of retarding the operations of the present railway; and he deprecated it on that account, considering that it was far more important to secure the conveyance of grain from the agricultural districts, than to provide for the transport of gold. The honorable member was so sanguine as to expect that in ten years' time the distance between Sydney and Melbourne would be traversed in thirty or forty hours. It was evident that the honorable gentleman had passed through several of those stages of life which all men were supposed to traverse; but he appeared to retain still some of the saltness of his very earliest youth. (Laughter.) At all events, he felt sure the honorable gentleman would have to pass through some other stages before this event came to pass; and that he would have fallen into the lean and slippered pantaloon, and his now deep and manly voice have been converted into a small childish treble before that day should arrive. (Laughter.) He considered the motion a most objectionable one, and that the time for the consideration of the subject had not yet come.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said: After the length to which this debate had extended, he should only offer a very few observations, and state briefly his views, in order to show that he was not indifferent to the subject of internal communications and

* This is an error. Consols were sold in May, 1845, at 101¼.

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especially of railways; but it appeared to him to be premature with the present limited population of the colony to undertake so gigantic a scheme. When further progress had been made in the present railway, and an increase of population had taken place, it would be time to consider the means of extending railway communication to the frontier of the neighbouring colony of Victoria. At present there could be no traffic sufficient to support a railway 600 miles in extent. Although he did not agree with the enormous estimate of the cost made by the hon. member for Cumberland, still he believed there was no way in which the large amount necessary for such an undertaking as that proposed could be raised without the incurring of a debt by the Government which they would certainly not be justified in doing. He thought it was unreasonable to look for English precedents as applying to this colony, but rather that we should look to America, where railways were constructed at one-third of their cost in England. It would be absurd to attempt such an expenditure for instance as had occurred on the broad gauge Great Western Railway in England, the cost of which had been between £50,000 and £60,000 per mile. Rather should the American plan be followed, where they were content to obtain at first a moderate rate of ten to fifteen miles an hour, at a comparatively small expense. The honorable member for Durham was, however, not singular in his anxiety to see railways established. Only a few days ago the Government had received an application from the Railway Company, praying that they would place themselves in communication with the Government of Victoria on the subject, and proposing that the guarantee should be extended from £100,000 to £1,000,000. This proposal had of course been submitted to the consideration of the Executive Council; and although he was not in a position to say what that decision would be, he could state his own opinion, that as the Company had not yet expended one quarter of the sum originally guaranteed, there could be no reason for extending the guarantee at present. He thought, however, that some further assistance might be afforded the Company, and that a portion of the territorial revenue might with advantage be applied to the introduction of railway navigators, a class of labourers who were able to perform three or four times more work of that nature than the ordinary labourers. These might be engaged for a period of two or three years; and he thought under present circumstances it would be justifiable to introduce them at the public expense. He did not believe it possible for a private Company to carry out a railway in this colony without Government aid, which had been found necessary in all new countries; but he believed the wisest course with respect to the management of such undertakings, was to leave it to those whose immediate interest it was to manage it successfully, the Government merely giving a guarantee for the interest on the capital employed. He was glad to see the change which had come over the hon. member with respect to the subject of immigration, and that he now seemed to acknowledge that a large spontaneous immigration was likely to take place; he rejoiced at this change, for certainly some of the hon. gentleman's previous prognostications had been of the most gloomy character. And whatever the hon. gentleman might think, he (the Colonial Secretary) believed the increased population would be available as well for the ordinary industrial pursuits of the colony, as for making railways. It behoved the Committee on Immigration to watch well the proceedings in England, so as to avail themselves of the disposition to emigrate spontaneously, for the purpose of creating a surplus of the land fund, which could then be applied to the purpose of improving the roads and other public works. There was another objection to the motion of the hon member, which was the hasty manner in which it had been brought forward. He had only given a few day's notice.

Mr. DONALDSON: A fortnight.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Well, say a fortnight. He would ask if a fortnight was sufficient notice for any member of this House to mature his judgment upon so gigantic a subject as this. The proper course would have been to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the subject. The question might then have been gone into, and evidence taken and opinions collected which might have enabled the House to arrive at a sound conclusion upon the matter. He hoped he should not be understood as withdrawing a word of what he had all along said as to his great anxiety to see railroads established in this country. (Hear, hear, hear.) He had always been, and always should be, most anxious in every way in his power to promote them; but the scheme now propounded was far too gigantic, and had been very prematurely brought forward.

Mr. DONALDSON in reply, said, the objection that the motion was premature was precisely that which was always made to every proposal for the introduction of any great improvements. His motion was peculiarly general, and he had not asked the House to compromise itself in any way, but merely to say that the time had arrived for commencing a railway to Melbourne. Nor did he say that the present population of the colony could either make or maintain such a railway. It was a consolation, however, to hear that the Government were not indisposed to extend further assistance to the present railway. The hon. gentleman then replied to some of the observations urged against his motion, referring particularly to some remarks in former speeches of Mr. Darvall, to show that the hon. and learned gentleman's prognostications in reference to the prospects of the colony were not borne out. No doubt the House were not prepared to entertain this motion, but he would not withdraw a word of what he had said, as he believed the measure he had recommended was the one, and one from the adoption of which no possible danger could arise. He would move, with the permission of the House, to withdraw his motion.

Motion withdrawn.

BRIDGE AT QUEANBEYAN.

Mr. MURRAY moved, That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the estimates for expenditure for 1853, the sum of £700, for the construction of a bridge over the river at Queanbeyan.

Mr. JEFFREYS seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY would not oppose the motion, as he found that the House had already voted £300 for this purpose, and that the increase in the price of labour rendered an increased grant necessary, as in other cases. In acceding to the motion, however, he hoped no more applications of this kind would be made, as it was impossible that the Government could make provision for all the cases which might in this way be brought forward.

The motion was then agreed to.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WENTWORTH, in a long address, moved that the reply reported by the Select Committee, appointed, on the 3rd instant, to prepare an answer to Earl Grey's dispatch of the 23rd January, 1852, in answer to the Declaration and Remonstrance of the Legislative Council, adopted by them on the 1st May, 1851, be now adopted.

Mr. MARSH objected to the reply in toto.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY also objected to the reply; which was defended by Mr. LAMB. The AUDITOR-GENERAL deprecated the general tone of the document, and particularly the passages condemnatory of the Emigration Commissioners. Mr. FULDEN objected to various phrases as unbecoming the dignity of the House, but expressed his cordial assent to the main principles embodied in the reply. Mr. DARVALL followed on the same side, and moved that the House resolve itself into Committee with the view of modifying the objectionable phrases. Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR seconded the motion, which was carried. The document underwent certain amendments in Committee, was then reported to the House, and the adoption of the report having been moved by Mr. Wentworth, and agreed to, it was then moved and carried, that an Address be presented to the Governor-General, requesting His Excellency to transmit it without loss of time, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. That the Speaker be requested to forward copies of it to the various noblemen and gentlemen to whom was forwarded the Declaration and Remonstrance, passed by the late Legislative Council, on the 1st May, 1851, with a similar circular; and that he be requested to take the necessary steps to procure the pre-payment in England of such circular and its enclosure."

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF TENEMENTS

Mr. NICHOLS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the Governor and Council, 11 Vic., No. 2, for facilitating the recovery of possession of tenements after due determination of the tenancy, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The motions standing in the names of Mr. Parker and Dr. Douglass were postponed until Thursday; and the Council adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE S. F. MILFORD, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Henry Young a second meeting was held. A claim for £34 13s. 6d. was proved, insolvent and a witness were examined, and the meeting adjourned to the 17th instant.

In the estate of Daniel Joseph Tierney, an adjourned certificate meeting. Insolvent was further examined, and the meeting was adjourned until Thursday.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Acton Sillitoe, a special meeting for proof of claims at 11 o'clock.

In the estates of James Simmons and Henry Harper, certificate meetings, at noon.

In the estate of Daniel Joseph Tierney, an adjourned certificate meeting, at 1 P.M.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE adjourned half-yearly meeting of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts took place last evening in the Theatre of the institution precisely at 8 o'clock, Dr. A'Beckett, President, took the chair.

The PRESIDENT said, that he found placed before him a notice by Mr. Eager, of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the Managing Committee be directed to pay to Mr. F. Bellingham, the Assistant Secretary and Librarian, a sum of £100 by way of remuneration for extra duties performed; but he would at once say that inasmuch as this was but a continuation of the meeting held on Tuesday last, the motion could not be put, proper notice not having been given.

Mr. G. WRIGHT moved, that with a view to proceeding to the election of a second Vice-President in the room of Henry G. Douglass, Esq., resigned, rules one and two of section six be suspended for that purpose.

Mr. STAFFORD seconded the motion.

Put and carried.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved that George Kenyon Holden, Esq., be elected second Vice-President of the Institution for the half-year next ensuing. From his knowledge of Mr. Holden, which extended over a period of above 30 years, and knowing his private worth, literary attainments, and high standing in society, he believed that he would be both an honour and an ornament to the Institution.

Mr. EAGER seconded the motion.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. ILLIDGE moved, in terms of previous notice, that it be an instruction to the Managing Committee to declare vacant the situation of Assistant Secretary and Librarian, held by Mr. F. Bellingham, and to appoint another individual to the office. Mr. Illidge stated at great length the grounds on which he based his motion, which may be briefly stated, as follows: That after having for some time watched the working of the institution, the abrupt and uncourteous manner in which Mr. Bellingham conducted himself as well to the members as to the committee, and his incapacity or unwillingness (he believed his unwillingness) to perform the necessary duties of his office, he had come to the deliberate though painful conclusion that his (Mr. Bellingham's) connexion with the institution was detrimental to its prosperity.

At the close of Mr. Illidge's address,

Mr. G. WRIGHT suggested, that the motion was altogether out of order, and could not be put by the President—citing the 5th clause of the 4th section of the General Laws of the Institution, where the relation of the Librarian and the Committee of Management was clearly defined, and by which the Committee have full power to discharge and to employ all or any of the paid officers. It was contrary to common sense that the Committee should ask the General Meeting to relieve them from an unpleasant and odious task. The Committee were bound to take the responsibility involved in their position; if they shrank from the performance of their functions a Committee must be found who would not.

The PRESIDENT, on reference to the rule cited by Mr. Wright, pronounced the motion quite out of order. He believed that the motion was brought forward to save trouble, but he was of opinion that it was clearly the duty of the Committee to take this function upon themselves.

Mr. BRADRIDGE begged permission to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice.

There was no other business; and after a vote of thanks to the President for his impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up.

HAMLETS REVISION COURT.

IN pursuance of the adjournment, the following gentlemen assembled at noon yesterday: The Mayor, the Police Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, Aldermen Allen and Egan, Messrs. Smart, Ronald, Darvall, Grant, Chambers, and Arkins.

Before the Court was formally opened, Mr. DOWLING said that it was not his wish to appear in any capacity in the Court for the Revision of the Electoral Lists, and he should not have interfered at all but that he considered it was a duty cast upon him by the Electoral Act. In accordance with his view of the Act, he at the last meeting took possession of the chair, which was subsequently claimed by the Mayor; this claim he refused to admit, on grounds which he not only then but still considered were good and valid. No doubt the Mayor had precedency in magisterial courts held in the city, having reference to matters done in the city, but he had no jurisdiction in those courts in matters occurring without the boundaries of the city. Believing that he was Police Magistrate of the district as well as of the city of Sydney, he thought that the duty of presiding in this Court was, by the Act, cast upon him, and that the Mayor could be looked upon here, for the purposes of the Electoral Act, in no other light than as a stranger. It was yet a matter of doubt in his mind whether it was not as much his right to sit and preside at this Court as it was the right of the Aldermen to sit and preside at the courts for the revision of the electoral lists in their respective wards. Looking at the matter as one of doubt, he should take no further part in the proceedings, but at once retire.

The MAYOR said he understood that the Police Magistrate had obtained the opinions of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, which he had hoped would have been read to the Court. He said he had not presented himself with any desire to interrupt the business, but in pursuance of a circular inviting him as a magistrate to attend; and being there, in a Magisterial Court, he claimed the right of precedence. Personally he cared nothing about it, but he was desirous that by no one act of his should the Mayoral chair pass to the next occupant shorn of any portion of either of its rights or responsibilities. The question was, simply, Is this a Magisterial Court? He held that it was, and if they proceeded to business he should respectfully claim, as Mayor, the right to take the chair, and preside.

The POLICE MAGISTRATE said he had no objection whatever to inform the justices of the opinion of Her Majesty's Law Officers on the question, placed the document on the table, and retired from the Court.

The document was then read by Mr. Venour, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and was to the following effect:—That inasmuch as Mr. Dowling's commission as Police Magistrate was not for the "district," but for the port and city only, they thought he could not be held for the purpose now under consideration as *the* Police Magistrate within the meaning of the 23rd section of the Electoral Act;—that although the Revision Court is no doubt a court of petty sessions for a district, in regard to part of which Mr. Dowling is Police Magistrate, yet, as the business to come before the Court related to localities of which he was not the Police Magistrate, they thought he should not only not preside, but that he should not attend at all, lest thereby a question should hereafter arise as to the legality of the actings of the senior magistrate presiding at the meetings;—they were of opinion that the Mayor was not entitled by virtue of his office to take any part whatever in the revision of the electoral lists of the Sydney Hamlets, or police districts; and that the present Mayor not being a magistrate except in virtue of his office, he was incompetent to act as a member of the Revision Court, and therefore no question of precedence can arise.

Alderman EGAN said that after this exposition of the law their course was, clearly, to elect as chairman the senior magistrate. He therefore moved that Alderman Allen take the chair.

Mr. RONALD seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

Alderman ALLEN took the chair, when

The MAYOR said that notwithstanding the opinion of the learned Crown law officers, he still considered it his duty to claim the chair, and therefore asked the Alderman if he was willing to give it up to him.

The CHAIRMAN said that after hearing the decided opinions of the law officers on the point, he certainly should decline to give up the chair.

"Very well," said the MAYOR, and retired.

The Superintendent of Police also retired.

The Court then proceeded to business. The lists for the Hamlets, as printed, were gone through, and amended in the orthography of some of the names, and the striking out of the names of persons known to be deceased; nearly the whole of the claimants were admitted, and the remainder stand over for consideration on Tuesday next, to which day the Court adjourned.

METEOROLOGY.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 3RD TO 9TH AUGUST, 1852.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. Noon.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. Noon.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. WET. Noon.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. WET. 9 P.M.	REGISTER. MAXIM.	REGISTER. MINIM.	RAIN.	WINDS.
Tuesday, 3.	17	29·971	29·964	48	53	49	45	53	38	...	W., W. by S.
Wednesday, 4.	18	29·986	29·940	49	54	52	49	54	40	0·01	W. by S., S., S.W.
Thursday, 5.	19	30·010	30·033	50	56	54	51	55	42	0·50	S.W., S., S. by W.
Friday, 6.	20	30·030	29·962	54	55	55	54	55	49	1·22	S. by E., S.E. by S., E. by S., S.E. by E., S.S.E., S.
Saturday, 7.	21	29·536	29·406	57	59	57	55	57	55	0·70	S.E., S.S.E. by S., S., S.W., by N., S.W.
Sunday, 8.	(11·31 A.M.	29·433	29·392	53	56	53	54	61	57	...	S. by W., S.S.W., S.W., S.S.W., S., S.W. by S., W.S.W.
Monday, 9.	23	29·444	29·440	54	58	57	55	60	51	...	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 3.—Morning fresh west wind, cloudless sky, sharp frosty air, midday calms; afternoon light airs, freshened a little toward evening; clear dry atmosphere all day and night.

Wednesday, 4.—Forenoon fresh and keen westerly breezes, and clear; between 12 and 1 began to blow very fresh from due south, clouds gathered over, and some slight showers of rain fell at intervals at night; wind freshened latter part, and continued fresh all night.

Thursday, 5.—Moderately fresh breezes from south-west during forenoon; passing nimbus and cumulus; about 1 o'clock southerly wind set in, moderate and before sunset sank to light airs; cloudy till sunset, afterward cleared, but after midnight clouded again heavily, and rain at intervals.

Friday, 6.—Between 4·30 and 6 A.M. rather heavy rains; 7·30 to 8 o'clock wind in squalls from south-by-east, then dropped to light or moderate breezes, which prevailed through the forenoon, veering toward the east; atmosphere raw and chill, and heavily charged with nimbus; P.M. became very coarse and squally from east and north of east, with driving showers. Toward evening grew more and more boisterous from north-east, and continued to blow with increasing violence through the night; strong gales and squalls wearing to almost due north at times, and latter part sometimes west of north, with driving rain occasionally; night altogether dark and dismal.

Saturday, 7.—At daybreak the gusts were quite furious from north-east by north, with hard rain, and increased after seven o'clock to still more violent gales from the same quarter, which prevailed, with constant rain, all the forenoon; between 11 and 2 gales came from almost due north; after 2 veered to north-west by north, with severe squalls and rain; after 3 the tempest abated, clouds began to open and show patches of blue sky, and after some very heavy showers the whole sky became most rapidly clear on all sides, and wind fell as rapidly to moderate breezes; evening and night, light north-west wind and clear sky.

Sunday, 8.—Light to moderate wind from north-west and by north all day; generally cloudy and gloomy, with some occasional gleams of sunshine.

Monday, 9.—Morning, light north-west wind, sky covered by cirrus and cirro-cumulus: middle part fine sunny weather, wind strong from same quarter, and continued so rest of day; clear sky; cold and wintry.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Miners' Boots, Saddlery, Gig and Carriage Harness.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—On the Premises of Mr Coleman, Grocer, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Grocery, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his new Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Land in Grafton-street, Working Bullocks, Bank Shares; at 12 o'clock, Pianofortes, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the corner of Pitt- and Park streets, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Skeleton and other Clocks, Guns, &c.

MR. BURT.—At the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Pony, Dray, Cart, Harness, &c.

MR. A. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Saddle, &c.

PICKLOCK KEYS.—George William Bagster, the man detained in custody in consequence of skeleton keys having been found in a coat of which he was the reputed owner, was yesterday discharged by Mr. Dowling from custody, there being no evidence that he was a reputed thief, and not having been found under circumstances which would induce a suspicion that he contemplated to use the keys for any unlawful purpose.

At the request of Mr. George A. Lloyd, we beg to remind grocers and others desirous of purchasing stock or of securing an excellent stand for business—that the stock in trade, fixtures, and lease of the premises occupied by Mr. C. C. Coleman, George-street, will be sold at the house, opposite the Bank of New South Wales, this morning, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve.

BINGARA DIGGINGS.—No additional letters from the Barraba or the neighbourhood reached Maitland by the last mail, on Wednesday evening, so far as we can learn, although the mails appear to have come through as usual. Mr. Abraham Cohen, of that place, however, brought down 140 ounces of Bingara gold that evening, and reports that up to the time of his leaving the success of the diggers at Wiseman's Forest, then some forty in number, as he was informed, continued as great as before. One party of five, Askins and four others, had sold altogether above 80 ounces; another party of three had 18 ounces; and 9 ounces were sold by another. From his own observation, and information gathered from the diggers, Mr. Cohen is convinced that the table land on which the diggers are engaged is very rich, gold being found at all depths yet tried, the deepest hole being 7 feet, so far as he knew, while the ground of the same character is very extensive, affording room for thousands of diggers. Mr. Cohen adds, however, that the fact that this ground is so rich has only yet been actually proved over a small portion of it.—The gold Mr. Cohen brought down we had the pleasure of seeing. It is of a dark colour, mostly of nuggety character, but including a large number of large scales; the nuggets have a hard dark earth, with small stones, in the interstices. We were much struck with the resemblance some of the nuggets showed, in general appearance and character, to the nugget exhibited last August by Mr. T. S. Hall, as having been found by his brother, Mr. E. Hall, on Foot's Forest, which is only a few miles from the spot where this gold was dug.—*Maitland Mercury, August 7.*

ACCEPTED TENDER.—The tender of Mr. Columbus Fitzpatrick has been accepted for providing the materials and performing the work required in making certain additions to the watchhouse at Goulburn.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—DETENTION OF A MAIL.—Yesterday, Mr. Robert Johnson, on the part of the Postmaster General, appeared to support an information which had been exhibited against Captain Bell, commanding the steamer Shamrock; and which set forth that on the occasion of the last arrival of the said steamer in this port from Melbourne, one mail bag, containing upwards of 800 letters and 400 newspapers, had been negligently detained on board for about five hours after her being boarded by the proper officers, who had demanded the mails in the prescribed form. The Water Police Magistrate and Captain Moriarty presided. Mr. Ralph Mackay appeared for Captain Bell. Mr. Johnson said, he was happy to state to the Court, that this was not a case which demanded that the Post Office authorities should press for a heavy penalty. He must, however, observe that it was a very vexatious one. Out of a very large mail, one bag, containing the letters and papers set forth in the information, had been detained for several hours; and this most likely had been productive of more inconvenience than if the whole of the mail had been detained for the same time; and, upon its delivery, the whole of the letters and papers duly forwarded to their proper destination. It might be, that a letter in one mail bag might contain a bill of exchange which, the merchant upon whom it was drawn might dishonor, because the letter of advice, which was in the detained letter bag, had not been received by him. The unpleasant consequences of such a refusal to honor a correspondent's draft, he, Mr. Johnson, need not comment upon. He would, however, in the present case admit that the mail bag, whose detention formed the ground for the present information, had been put on board the Shamrock in somewhat of a slovenly way. It had been packed in a rough canvass bag, such as ship biscuits were usually packed in; and it would appear that it had been mistaken for a biscuit bag, and put into the lazarette. Had it not been that the postal authorities here had received an official memorandum of the number of letters and papers transmitted at Melbourne for Sydney, the non-delivery of this bag might not have been detected for a *long* time; and even when an inquiry was made, it was not suspected, until after long search, that the bag, packed like a sugar or biscuit bag, contained a portion of the mail. Still he (Mr. Johnson) must observe, that in whatever shape the mails were received on board, it was the especial duty of the officer in charge of the deck to enter in the log-book the receipt of such mails, with the same care and precision as he would enter any other part of the cargo. He had thrown out this suggestion some time ago, and was pained to find that much negligence still pervaded the arrangements in the merchant service for taking charge of and delivering the mails. Mr. Mackay, on the part of Captain Bell, said that he would plead guilty to the charge of detaining twenty letters, as had been suggested by the learned advocate who represented the Post Office. He would urge, that Captain Bell had been engaged in the coasting trade of this colony for the last 23 years, and that he had never, until now, been charged with the slightest breach of the port regulations. The bag in question had been packed in a manner that had deceived those whose duty it was to take charge of the mails. The stewardess, thinking it was a bag of biscuit, had placed it in the lazarette, and it was only after a careful search, conducted by Captain Bell in person, that the missing mail had been found. He, Mr. M., should, under all these circumstances, rely on the merciful consideration of the Court. Mr. Johnson begged leave to say, that whilst he again admitted that there were extenuating circumstances in the present case, he did hope that by the publicity given to these proceedings, masters of ships would be made aware of the penalties which could be enforced by a law, whose existence they scarcely seemed to be aware of. The Bench sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of one penny upon each letter whose detention was admitted, viz., twenty, with £1 2s. 6d. costs.

RESULT OF SALES.—Mr. George A. Lloyd sold yesterday, at auction, shares in the Second Building Society, £16 paid up, at £17 12s. 6d each. House adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, Parramatta, for £325. Land near the dam, Cook's River Road, at £21 per acre.

The attention of capitalists and speculators is called to the sale of that capital stock, Commercial Bank and Bank of New South Wales shares, by Mr. Mort, this day, at 11 o'clock, when all those who have money to invest will do well to attend; at the same time the assets in the estate of Mr. Colin Macalister; at 12 o'clock, several first rate pianos by eminent makers, which merit the first attention of the musical world. Also a quantity of tobacco.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The French commemorate remarkable events with balls and suppers. The English with roast beef and its concomitants in the shape of a good dinner.

I beg to suggest that Australia should commemorate so important a maritime event as the arrival of the first of a regular line of steamers from England, with a regatta to be held on the 26th instant, followed by a ball in the evening.

I am confident that the inhabitants of Sydney will gladly contribute to keep up the character of our leading national sport; and the Chusan might possibly be obtained as the flag ship for the occasion.

Yours' obediently,

J. C. WHITE.

Sydney, August 9.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

AN AFRICAN KING.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

SINCE the "Romance of History" is beginning to pall upon the taste of the reading public, we recommend some enterprising bibliopole to try what can be made out of the "Romance of the Blue-books;" and he cannot do better than commence with the "Papers relative to the Reduction of Lagos," which have just appeared. Their contents are positively astounding; and when we read of an African Sovereign with 18,000 wives, and with well-appointed regiments of female soldiers, we know not whether we can persist, as heretofore, in treating the ancient Amazons as a myth. There are, indeed, even in some of the most business-like of the documents in this collection, symptoms of the tendency to exaggeration popularly attributed to travellers; but after every due allowance has been made, they contain authenticated wonders sufficient to amuse and interest the most jaded lover of the marvellous.

The first of the "Papers" is a despatch dated June 30, 1849, and addressed by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Beecroft, conferring on that gentleman the appointment of Consul at certain places on the African coast, and instructing him to use every possible influence to induce the native kings or chiefs to exchange the slave trade for a more humane and equally profitable description of traffic. His lordship had already (May 29, 1849) written to the King of Dahomey, to impress upon his Majesty "that agriculture and commerce are more useful and advantageous than the stealing and selling of men, women, and children." The Royal response is characteristic, and affords important materials for estimating the effect of his lordship's praiseworthy exertions to enlighten the understandings of these swarthy Potentates:—"The King of Dahomey presents his best compliments to the Queen of England. The presents which she has sent him are very acceptable, and are good for his face. When Governor Winniett visited the King, the King told him that he must consult his people before he could give a final answer about the slave trade. He cannot see that he and his people can do without it. It is *from* the slave trade that he derives his principal revenue. This he has explained in a long palaver to Mr. Cruickshank. He begs the Queen of England to put a stop to the slave trade everywhere else, *and allow him to continue it.*" The concluding request sounds natural, if not altogether reasonable; and the following intimation shows that his Majesty has instinctively divined one of the main sources of resistance to oppression:—The King also begs the Queen to make a law that no ships be allowed to trade at any place near his dominions lower down the coast than Whydah, *as by means of trading vessels the people are getting rich, and withstanding his authority.* He hopes the Queen will send him some good Tower guns and blunderbusses, and plenty of them, to enable him to make war. He also uses much cowries, and wishes the Queen's subjects to bring plenty of them to Whydah, to make trade. He wishes to see plenty of Englishmen making trade at Whydah."

The King having expressed a strong desire to communicate in his capital with a British naval officer, Lieutenant Forbes was despatched to Dahomey; and it is from his journal that we collect the most curious and instructive details concerning the Sovereign, the people, and the place. He thus describes his formal reception on approaching the metropolis:—"October 17. Started in full uniform for the capital, distant ten miles. Having entered the gate of the city, which is ornamented with human skulls, and in the vicinity of the principal Fetish-house, we halted, and taking position in chairs across the road, waited for the ceremony of being met by the Cabooceers. In a short time, an immense crowd advanced towards us, with banners flying among them. At some distance they halted, and the Governor of the city, at the head of a few soldiers, advanced. When arrived in front of our position, he counter-marched, and made a circle from left to right three times round our seats, bowing each time when he came in front. On the last time he fired off a musket, and danced before us; then, having shaken hands, he took a seat." Mr. Forbes proceeds to state that the square in front of the palace, though extremely large, was densely crowded with armed men and women, "squatted on their hams, their long Danish muskets standing up like a miniature forest." Banners abounded—those of the King being uniformly surmounted by a skull. This ghastly style of ornament appears to be particularly in request in Dahomey. "The palace wall of red clay," says Mr. Forbes, standing about twenty-five feet high, extending over more than a square mile, was one continued line of human skulls; yet it might be remarked that, where decay had destroyed them, these ghastly ornaments were not replaced. On the thresholds and sides of the portals of the palace were also human skulls! but the practice of human sacrifice is fast vanishing from the kingdom of Dahomey." Some of his subsequent revelations, however, lead to an opposite conclusion. For instance, we are told that ten prisoners of rank, bound with ropes, were led round the town, compelled to dance, and then ceremoniously decapitated with large knives, before his eyes, and in spite of his remonstrances.

The King (Guezo, by name) is described as about forty-eight years of age and good-looking, with nothing of the negro cast of countenance, and of stern and commanding presence. He has a Cabinet as complete as Lord Derby's. "The King"—thus runs Mr. Forbes' next entry—"now introduced me to his Ministers: Mayo, Prime Minister; Meigau, of Police; Cambodee, Treasurer; Maehaepah, Justice; Toonoonoo, Eunuch-in-Chief; then to an elderly lady called the English Mother, named 'Yawae,' one of the matrons of the harem, who provides food for the English visitors. Next all the Cabooceers were introduced. The King then expressed a wish I should witness a review of female troops, and two regiments were at once paraded, but not before the ground was shifted and marked out for the manœuvring. The officers (female) were distinguished by armlets of silver reaching from the wrist to the elbow, and carrying each a small whip. The whole were uniformly dressed in tunics of blue and white, armed with a musket, club, and short sword, carried cartouch-boxes, and went through several evolutions, skirmishing, firing volleys, &c., with much precision."

After the review, the officers were introduced and complimented, and the King proposed the Queen of England's health, which, he said, he knew the English would prefer to drink in champagne. They assented, and the champagne was produced; "but as the King drank it, several screens were held before him, as mortal may not gaze on his Majesty either in the act of eating or drinking. In our opinion, King Guezo's mode of keeping up the prestige of royalty is at all events preferable to that of the Grande Monarque, who summoned all his courtiers about him, in the largest room of his palace to witness his exploits as a gourmand. In the article of wives, or concubines, the African autocrat must be allowed to exceed any monarch recorded in history, sacred or profane. "After drinking Her Majesty's health," continues the Lieutenant, "the troops hurrahed, and the salute commenced; but before it was half over, we were all obliged to scamper after the Prime Minister and hide our faces against the wall, as a portion of the 18,000 royal wives were passing, ringing a small bell, as these sable ladies are all over the town at all times, and no male may gaze at them unpunished." The writer however, subsequently expresses an opinion that this number is an exaggerated estimate, unless indeed, the whole of the female soldiers are enumerated amongst the king's wives. They are described as remarkable for their military prowess. Whenever the royal Civil List runs low, or money is required for an extraordinary emergency, war is declared against one or other of the neighbouring nations, and what is termed, in the African language, a "slave hunt" is proclaimed. "These hunts," writes Mr. Forbes, "the King always superintends, and in order to excite emulation, gives the female soldiers a different portion to overrun from the male; in the performance of which duty the females almost always excel."

When Mr. Forbes's journal was written (November, 1849,) his Majesty was preparing for a slave hunt; but he was uncertain in what direction to let loose his (female) dogs of war, as almost all his neighbours were already subjected to his rule, and his usual preserves were exhausted. At length he gave the preference to the Amazons, on the ground that they had injured the Dahomians during the reign of his grandfather, and had not as yet been sufficiently punished. The scale of his operations may be estimated when we state that, in one expedition, he captured no fewer than 19,000 men, women, and children. After sacrificing 500, he sold the rest for exportation. His annual revenue from the sale of slaves is estimated at about £60,000 a-year. According to the latest accounts, he had thrown off the mask, and was laughing at the credulity of the English, who had fancied that he would degrade himself by employing his Amazonian bodyguard in the cultivation of cotton, or in any other peaceable pursuit. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that his trade in human beings is just now on the decline, and that the destruction of Lagos has, for the moment, deprived him and his competitors of their principal mart and outlet for their forbidden merchandise. But in the very despatch in which Commodore Bruce expatiates on the beneficial results of his late gallant exploit, it is stated that "the slave trade requires no organised system for its support; it might cease for a century, and be renewed in a week. Remove the blockading squadron, and to-morrow, if the Spaniards or Brazilians are willing to buy slaves, the chiefs would be ready to sell, notwithstanding their pledges to the contrary." This is a most suggestive piece of testimony, and we trust that it will be allowed due weight the next time the expediency of keeping up the blockading squadron is discussed in Parliament.

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.—It needs no concurrence in the special enterprise of the Patagonian missionaries to witness with something more than admiration the heroism of Commander Gardiner and his companions—their devotion, their patience, their faithful kindness to each other. Even the cry that is raised against such missions, because in this case they have proved wasteful of human life, is but partially true. The very astonishment betrayed by so many "gentlemen of England, who stay at home at ease," shows how much we require a memento that the power of heroic endurance on behalf of conviction has not died out of the blood of our race. But besides accidental examples like those of the Birkenhead at the Southern extremity of Africa, we may cite Franklin and his companions, lost in Arctic America, wandering in search of facts to round off scientific truth; and now Gardiner and his companions perish at the other end of the vast double continent, carrying the gospel of their faith. The spectacle of the religious zeal which sustained them, which lifted them above their sufferings, made them *rejoice* in the very midst of death, is not altogether unknown to us even here; but displayed on such a scence it acquires a grandeur, an emphasis, a reality, that must have, to our worldy-wise, the moral effect of a novelty and a surprise not uninstructive. Surely the spirit which incites such men to raise glorious monuments in the most distant quarters of the globe, is not "waste"? Nor is every mission to be judged by its first failure. Many a ditch before a beleaguered fort has been filled with the bodies of those who were first among the victors: were such soldiers *defeated*? No doubt, the conduct of the missionaries is a gross violation of the economical-moral aphorism, "Each for himself and God for us all": the devoted band held that a trust in Divine power was not incompatible with service under that Power; they held that each should work for the rest, not excepting even the Patagonian; and we have an idea that such views belong to a faith not altogether unknown in this country, though chiefly by name—Christianity. It may be surprising, indeed, that, whatever convictions they had, they should have *acted* upon them—that they should have *persevered*, in spite of "difficulties"—nay, against their own "interest"! Such heroic devotion must seem obsolete in the view of the new philosophy; but one great fact proves that it still possesses a stronger hold over the hearts even of the "gentlemen of England" than that self-sufficient philosophy, and that fact is the instant irrestible burst of sympathy. They buried themselves on the desert shore, but the whole people of England attends their funeral.—*Spectator.*

MESMERISM.—Professor Gregory gives an account, in the *Edinburgh News*, of some extraordinary performances which he witnessed lately at a meeting of a mesmeric society in Paris:—"I saw," he says," Baron Dupotet at the distance of sixty feet, by mere volition and fixed gaze, attract a strong man in spite of all his efforts to resist; and at last he overcame, by the most stupendous exertions, the opposition of four stout young men, and forced his way to Baron Dupotet, when he instantly became calm, but panted with his previous exertion. I saw the same man, an intelligent gentleman, repelled by the baron, so that, in spite of his efforts to approach, he was compelled to move away from him. Various operators did the same with their subjects, but none with the power of Baron Dupotet. The subjects during these trials were absorbed in the tendency to approach him (or recede from him), and on enquiry they all declared that they only felt they must go to him, or otherwise, although no word was spoken, and hardly a gesture made."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1852.

IMPOUNDINGS.

CASSILIS.—From the run of Mr. G. Bowman, Rotherwood:—Bay mare, white star in face, branded 64 off ribs. Chesnut colt, star in face, near hind leg white, branded 18 near shoulder, 18 near ribs, apparently 17 off ribs. Chesnut mare, white face, off hind leg white, branded B over Hill near shoulder, brands not legible. Bay mare, black points, branded ⁀ over A near shoulder. Bay filly, black points, no brands visible. Roan horse, blind near eye, off hind leg has been broken, no brands visible. Will be sold in twenty-four days from August 10, if not released. W. Ryan. 11s.

COLLECTON.—From T. A. Murray:—Chesnut colt, stripe in face, branded 5 over H on the near shoulder, long tail, 4 years old, 16 hands high; damages 1s.; been handled. If the above colt is not released on or before twenty-four days from August 10, will be sold. J. Wheatley. 9s. 6d.

QUANBEYAN.—Trespass and driving 3s.:—Chesnut mare, star forehead, small stripe face, two fore feet white, long tail, like JJG or C, or EJG or C, near shoulder. Also, from Charnwood; trespass and driving 3s.:—Dark bay gelding pony, aged, switch tail, broken to saddle, and marks of the saddle on the back, branded like AH or ML conjoined off shoulder. If not released in twenty-four days from August 10, they will be sold. W. Lee. 10s.

PARRAMATTA.—August 3. From Mr. N. Payton's paddock: Red cow, branded on the off hip apparently H, apparently aged. Brindle cock horned cow,

SALES BY AUCTION.

COACHING STALLION.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
A powerful Bay Coaching Stallion, 5 years old, 16 hands, warranted quiet and good in harness, and got by imported Stallion "Noble," out of a pure Cleveland Mare.

WEDNESDAY'S REGULAR SALE.

Horses,
Bread Cart,
Harness,
Saddles,
Carts, &c.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ben Brace, a very steady useful hack, quiet about town
A bay gig and saddle horse
A cream ditto ditto
A grey pony, very quiet
Five powerful Hunter River draught horses
Twenty other horses
Also,
Set plated gig harness
Set carriage ditto
Two side saddles
A new Somerset saddle
Two carts, dray and harness
A baker's cart, spring cart, &c. 3633

COUNTRY TEAM.

Four Horses, Dray, and Harness.

MR. BURT is instructed to sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Four strong cart horses
A four-horse dray
Set shaft, and three sets trace harness.
The horses are in fine working condition, and will be warranted to work singly. In the present dearth of warranted draught horses, this lot should command the especial attention of buyers for the southern market. 3634

BOY'S PONY.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, a very quiet, docile pony, thoroughly accustomed to children. 3632

CALIFORNIA MINERS' BOOTS.

Just landed,
(61) Sixty-one cases imported to California expressly for the miners.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Sixty-one cases extra stout Miners' Boots, consisting of
Long deck waterproof boots
Extra long ditto ditto
Men's double-soled Wellington ditto
Ditto single ditto ditto
Ditto double ditto Hungarian ditto
Ditto ditto Cossacks
Ditto ditto Bluchers
The above goods are admirably adapted for the Victoria market, having been selected by a gentleman who has visited the Mount Alexander diggings.
Terms at sale. 3476

TO SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, AND COACH MAKERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Patent winker and skirt middlings
Ditto goat and seal skins
Brown bridle and strap hides
Black japan waterproof cloths
Vulcanised india-rubber ditto
Collar checks
Blue and white serge
Imitation marble coach ceiling
6-4 blanketing
6-4 black japanned cape cloth
Terms at sale. 3595

GIG AND CARRIAGE HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, and Stirrup Leathers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 set silver mounted carriage harness
1 ditto brass ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto gig ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto
1 side saddle
12 round martingales, covered furniture
2 dozen best 1½ inch stirrup leathers
6 gents' best hogskin saddles
The above goods will be put up at 11 o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale. 3596

AMERICAN SALMON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 Barrels American Salmon.
Terms at sale. 3471

SIXTY-FOUR PACKAGES OF CHOICE Retail Goods, consisting chiefly of Slops, being the Stock of an Importer, who is retiring from the Retail Business.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without Reserve.
SIXTY-FOUR CASES of choice and seasonable Goods, consisting of a general assortment of—
Slops
Superfine clothing
Blankets
Rugs
Shirts, of all sorts
Satin vests
Lambswool vests
Merino vests
Ditto pants
Lambswool pants
A general assortment of hosiery
Ditto ditto drapery
Ditto ditto ribbons
Ditto ditto prints and calicos
Ditto ditto Manchester goods
Ditto ditto stuffs
Ditto ditto cloths
Ditto ditto doeskins
Ditto ditto cutlery and combs
Ditto ditto M'Intosh clothing
Ditto ditto carpet bags
Canvas and tarpaulins
Bags and woolpacks
Osnaburgs and Forfars
Drills and ducks
The above parcel of Goods are all in first-rate condition, and will be sold
Without Reserve.
Terms at sale. 3477

On account of whom it may concern, ex Phœnician, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Y in diamond.
124 6 pieces fancy print, slightly damaged
30 3 pieces plates, ditto
30 5 pieces 36 inch white shirting, much damaged
43 7 pieces ditto, much ditto
18 pieces ditto, slightly ditto
44 25 pieces ditto, much ditto
25 pieces ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, Cash. 3598

SHAWLS, PLAIDS, DELAINES, CASHMERES, Ginghams, Derrys, Tartans, Flannels, Blankets, and Canvas.

Thirty-three packages of Choice and Seasonable Goods, just landed, and to be sold without reserve.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases rich long scarf shawls
3 ditto ditto square wool ditto
3 ditto 6-4 gala plaids
1 ditto 3-4 ditto
1 ditto 3-4 ladies' tweed, for polkas
1 ditto rich embroidered cashmeres
1 ditto ditto fancy delaines
2 ditto fancy tartan ginghams
2 ditto fancy derrys
2 ditto hard worsted tartans
2 ditto imitation Welsh flannels
6 bales 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 blankets
8 ditto No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 canvas.
6 ditto 10 lb. woolpacks.
Terms at sale. 3597

FELT HATS AND NAVY CAPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One case fine felt hats
One ditto ditto navy caps
Terms at sale. 3599

22 CRATES EARTHENWARE, advertised for sale This Day, by JOHN G. COHEN, postponed until a future day, of which due notice will be given, goods not being landed.
JOHN G. COHEN,
3614 Licensed Auctioneer.

Toilet, Shaving, and Dressing Glasses, Britannia Metal Teapots, ex Salacia

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, August 12, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An extensive lot of looking glasses, viz.:
Dressing glasses 18 x 14 to 11 x 8
Shaving glasses 4 x 3
6 x 4
7 x 5
8 x 6
9 x 7
10 x 8
5 x 3
7 x 4
5 x 4
Britannia metal teapots, 4, 5, and 6 gill
Terms at sale. 334[illegible]

Painted and Inlaid Papier Mâché Ware
Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Holders
French Bronzes and Fancy Articles
Silver-mounted Plated Ware
Porcelain Tea Services
Steel-purse Furniture and Beads
Ladies' Fancy Workboxes
Port Monnaies and Cigar Cases, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THURSDAY, August 12, at eleven o'clock,
An entirely new assortment of elegant painted and inlaid Papier Mâché Boudoir Tables, Letter Note Folios, best pasted Trays, &c.
Ladies' Works, beautifully painted and inlaid with silver fittings
Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Holders, with good pens
French Bronzed Candlesticks, Statuettes, and other ornaments
Silver-mounted Plated Sugar Baskets, Salts, and Candlesticks
Porcelain Tea Services
Steel Purse Furniture and Beads
Fancy Paper Weights
Enamelled and Steel-bound Workboxes and Ladies' Companions
Superior Portmonnaies, Cigar Cases, &c.
Fountain and Portable Inkstands
Gentlemen's Portable Dressing Cases
Fancy Waistcoat Buttons
French Lithographs, coloured and plain
French Raised Pictures, in frames
Fancy Thermometers, and various other fancy articles.
Terms at sale. 3641

SHIP EMILY,

296 Tons Register.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, August 16, at eleven o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing Ship EMILY, 296 Tons Register, with all her sails, stores, boats, anchors, cables, gear, &c., as she now lies in Darling Harbour.
☞ This fine vessel is built of live oak, coppered and copper-fastened, her copper is in excellent order, and will run for some years, having been recently hove down and examined at Honolulu.
As a passenger ship, for which she was expressly built, she is unsurpassed by any vessel of her tonnage in the harbour, having splendid poop accommodation for nearly 40 passengers, besides a spacious 'tween decks
She also carries a large cargo, and being well found, could be sent to sea at a very moderate expense, and sailing at present under the American flag, her name could be changed if required by the purchaser.
Inventory of her stores may be seen on application to the Auctioneer previous to and at time of sale.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at three and four months' date. 3640

THE undersigned reminds Grocers and others, that he sells by auction, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve, upon the premises of Mr. C. C. Coleman, opposite the Bank of New South Wales,
The Stock-in-Trade of Groceries—comprising the usual assortment of articles required for a respectable shop
The shop fixtures, gas fittings, and
Horse
Household furniture
Also,
The unexpired term of the lease of the premises, held from R. Campbell, Esq., tertius—first year at £115; the two following years at £130.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer.
August 11. 3613

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, upon the premises of Mr. C. C. Coleman, Golden Sugar Loaf Grocery Establishment, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
The Stock-in-Trade, comprising the usual assortment of articles required for a retail business
The Shop Fixtures, consisting of counter, shelving, gas fittings, sign, &c.
Counter scales, weighing machine, &c.
Horse
Also,
The Household Furniture.
Terms, cash on delivery.
The Interest and Good-Will of the Business with the unexpired term of lease of the premises, which is in one of the best situations in George-street, and held at a very low rent.
Further particulars can be ascertained from the Auctioneer. 3391

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, just landed—
A small invoice of Perfumery from the favourite house of Eugene Rimmel, London, comprising assorted essences, assorted bouquets, cut crystal bottles, toilet vinegars, lavender water, irrigators, aqua mellis, orange flower water, memon oil, hair oil, tooth powders, violet powder, fancy soaps, whisker brushes, castor oil, pomade, bear's grease, elamé, cream of almonds, honey and sand tablets, honey and aromatic oveils, ladies' own soap, &c., &c.
An invoice of finest quality London made Soaps, comprising—
Brown Windsor, lb. and ½lb. packets, in cases of 1 cwt.
Honey tablets, in boxes
Inlaid exhibition cakes, in boxes
Household tablets
Naples tablets
Inlaid cakes
Patent shaving tablets
&c. &c. &c.
The above are of superior quality, beautifully got up, and well deserving the attention of the trade. 3514

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of pocket pistols and guns, now landing.
(Particulars in to-morrow's *Herald*.) 3510

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TOMORROW, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed, ex Aurora, from Calcutta,
31 dozen brab hats
5 dozen solar ditto 3612

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern, the undermentioned goods, ex Bermondsey, —— master, from London, more or less damaged by sea water—
MG in triangle, with S under
§65.—1 bale three-bushel bags—
40 much damaged
80 slightly ditto
280 sound
71.—1 bale three-bushel bags—
46 much damaged
108 slightly ditto
246 sound 3512

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned goods, just landed, in excellent order, ex Asiatic, from London—
GTB §22.—1 case, 4 dozen quarts castor oil
23—25.—3 casks, each 6 dozen ditto
26.—1 case, 3 dozen ditto
36.—1 case, 2 dozen ditto
27—33.—7 cases, each 5 dozen half-pints ditto
34—35—2 cases, each 7½ dozen ditto
37—39.—2 cases, each 5 dozen pints ditto
39—40.—2 cases, each 2½ dozen ditto
41.—1 case pulverised rhubarb, 34lbs. pulverised jalap, 19lbs.
42.—1 case pulverised jalap, 5lbs.
43.—1 case cochineal, 32lbs. fine otto of roses, 2 bottles
19.—1 case, 4 tins violet hair powder
20—21.—2 cases, each 4 tins, ditto
43.—1 case, 15 pounds ditto
44—63.—19 cases, each 1 cwt., black lead (or servants' friend,) in quarter pound packets
64—66.—4 „ ditto
67—68.—2 cases bleached Jamaica ginger

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Two cases of superior French engravings, in elegant gilt frames
Will be on view the day prior to the sale. 3611

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 17th and 18th instant, commencing at eleven o'clock precisely each day.
10 Cases New Books, just landed ex Phœnician and Asiatic, direct from one of the leading London publishers. Amongst them will be found a beautiful collection of—
BIBLES. Medium folio, with Apocrypha, rough calf; double pica folio, rough calf; demy folio, with Apocrypha; medium 24mo.; 8vo., reference and Apocrypha; small pica 8vo.; crown 4to, with Apocrypha, plates, and reference; nonpareil and long primer; great primer; nonpareil, with references; brevier 8vo, illustrated, morocco; long primer 16mo, red morocco; long primer, roan, &c.
PRAYERS AND LESSONS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c.—Diamond 48mo; royal 32mo; nonpareil, 24mo; long primer 22mo, ruby, 22mo; morocco elegant; morocco antique; silver clasps; velvet inlaid; velvet, in book cases; morocco extra, gold clasps and rims; miniature 32mo; diamond 48mo: rich cases; rich ruby, velvet in cases, &c.
MISSALS.—Long primer 24mo; demy 32mo; diamond 48mo; diamond 32mo, &c.
Dombey and Son, David Copperfield, Lodge's Portraits, Evans' Classics, Forbes' Ceylon, James' Henry IV., Campbell's Frederick the Great, Warburton's Prince Rupert, James' Charlemagne, Germania, Pardois' Louis XIV., Kinsey's Portugal, Norton's Child Islands, Life of Sir S. Romily, Life of Sir A. Cooper, Life of Sir F Gresham. Life of Sir T. Buxton, Life of Sir R. Peel, Life of Rev. B. White, Life of Sir H Davy, Life of Seldon, Paget's Hungary, Burnet's Whaling Voyage, Macaulay's England, Macfarlane's Turkey, Newbolt's Malacca, Ellis' Madagascar, Recollections of Oldmutz, Malmsbury Correspondence, Taylor's House of Orleans, Wordsworth's Prelude, Fortune's China, Curzon's Levant, Memoirs of William Taylor, National Cyclopædia, Chambers' Papers, Milner's Physical Atlas, Cabinet Shakspeare, Horse Guards, Dr. Davy's Researches, Josephus, Hornes' Napoleon, Memoirs of George II., James' Works, Statesmen of the Time of George III., Lord Campbell's Speeches, Washington Irving's Works, Taylor's Poetry, Miss Mackintosh's Works, Dodd's Works, Literary Scotchmen, Pictorial Life of Christ, Claude's Essay, Protestant Preachers, Doddridge's Works, Watts' Works, Scripture Scenes, Beauties of Poets, Ladies' Voyage Round the World, Chever's Works, Ancient Cities of the World, Biblical Dictionary, Fox's Martyrs, &c.
Atlases, School Books, &c.
Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. 3180

BOOKS, VERY SUPERIOR GIN IN CASE, GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, STUDS, AND LONDON-MADE WEARING APPAREL.

The property of a gentleman (*just arrived*), proceeding to the Port Phillip Diggings.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
BOOKS.—Byron's Life and Letters, Byron's Works, Thomson's Seasons, Vicar of Wakefield, Lives of the Poets, Greek Lexicon, English and Latin Dictionary, Steven's Commentaries, Hughes's Practice of Real Property, Blackstone's Commentaries, Horace, Virgil, Euclid, Butler's Atlas, Turner's Chemistry, &c., &c., Nicholas Nickleby, Man About Town, Romances, Magazines, &c., &c., &c.
GUN.—Single Barrel, *twisted*, very superior, in case.
GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, DIAMOND RING, STUDS, &c.
ALSO,
Three Trunks and one Portmanteau of London-made Wearing Apparel, only slightly worn.
Terms, cash. 3591

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely, the undermentioned, namely,
In the Intestate Estate of the late Wilson Parker Bury, otherwise Wilson Patrick Bury—
Household Furniture, &c., consisting of—
Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedstead
Oil-cloth, crockery, &c. &c.
Gold Hunting Watch and Chain, and Various Sundries.

In the Intestate Estate of John Harthill—
Two Chests of Wearing Apparel.

In the Intestate Estate of Charles M'Donough—
Silver Watch
One Chest of Sundries.

In the Intestate Estate of Henry Bailey—
One Watch.

In the Intestate Estate of James Mitchell—
One Silver Watch.

In the Intestate Estate of Patrick Cullen—
One Chest of Sundries.
Terms, cash. 3592

PIANOFORTES—NO RESERVE.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One splendid Grand Pianoforte } No reserve.
One very superior ditto }
Terms, cash. 3589

DECANTERS AND TUMBLERS.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
One case, containing 82 dozen, plain tumblers.
One ditto, 25 ditto, cut ditto
One ditto, 22 cut decanters, quarts.
Terms, cash. 3590

THURSDAY, 12th August.
Stuffed Flap Saddles.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons,) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
6 stuffed flap saddles
Terms, cash. 3594

THURSDAY, August 12.

To Ironmongers, Shippers to Port Phillip, and Others.
Lyndon's Diamond Point Miners' Shovels
Ditto Patent C S. Spades
Long-handled Miners' Shovels
Brass Candlesticks
Bottling and Beer Corks
Japan and Block Tinware
Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
Just landed, ex Gipsey Queen.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Strong spades, extra long strap } Nos.
Rivetted eye, bent handle } 2 and 3.
Strong shovels as above, Nos. 0, 1, 2
Lyndon's patent C.S. diamond point miners' shovels, Nos. 2, 3, 4
Ditto ditto ditto 5 feet handles, Nos. 2 and 3
Lyndon's Patent C.S. spades, Nos. 2 and 3
BRASS CANDLESTICKS.
Brass chamber candlesticks, 5½, 6, 6½ inch
Brass table ditto
Imperial metal table ditto
Brass Spirit and wine cocks with keys
Beer cocks, open and grated
Bottling cocks
Ditto ditto with loose keys
Racking cocks
Japan cash boxes, with tumbler locks filletted
Japanned paper boxes with locks
Round Japanned sugar boxes and cannisters
Gunpowder cannisters
Japan lamps, bulls-eye lanterns
Japan candlesticks
Block tin tea and coffee pots
Pepper boxes, flour dredgers, nutmeg graters
Japanned and tin dust pans
SETS PLANISHED DISH COVERS, 10 to 18 inch
9 inch ditto plate covers, with loose handles
9½ inch STRONG DINNER PLATES, suitable for miners
Terms at sale.
☞ The attention of the trade is requested to the above importation, being of first-rate quality. 3593

MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

Elegant Household Furniture and Effects, Plate, Plated Ware.
Fine-toned Semi-Grand Pianoforte, 6 octave, by John Broadwood and Sons, Golden-square.
Recumbent Shower Bath.
Elegant Hooded Phaeton.
Pair Bay Carriage Horses.
Silver Mounted Harness.
Cabinet Pianoforte, by John Turner.
Superior Wrought Iron Safe, with Drawers.
Canary Birds, Fantail Pigeons.
Russell's Patent Cooking Apparatus.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Samuel Lyons, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Smart's Buildings, Rushcutter's Bay, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without Reserve,
In consequence of that gentleman's departure for England,
The whole of the Elegant Furniture, &c., as follows:—
DRAWING-ROOM.
Mahogany hair-seated chairs, embossed
Hearth rug, fender, and fireirons
Elegant large-size loo table, with carved pillar and feet
Fine-toned semi-grand pianoforte, 6 octaves, in mahogany case, by John Broadwood and Sons
Mahogany card tables
Ditto Canterburys
Cabinet pianoforte, by John Turner
Spring-seated reclining chairs
American rocking chair, spring seated, covered in horsehair
What-not, music stool
Marble slab pier table, plate glass back
Large chimney glass, in gilt frame
China and porcelain vases
DINING ROOM.
Carpet, hearth rug, fender, and fireirons
Chimney glass, in gilt frame
Telescope dining table, with 2 leaves
Large horsehair-seated sofa
Elegant mahogany sideboard, with celeret, &c.
Elegant sideboard, marble top, Lenehan's make
Large wrought iron safe, with partition and drawers, &c.
CHINA, PLATE, PLATED-WARE, GLASS, &c.
Case silver dessert knives and forks
Large silver salver
Smaller ditto ditto
Plated candlesticks, snuffers, and trays
Decanter stands, toast rack
Cruet stand, 7 cut bottles
Liqueur stand
Plated spirit lamp stand
Cut wines, tumblers, champagnes
Cut quart and pint decanters, claret jugs, salts
White and gold breakfast, tea, and coffee services
Dinner service
Green dessert service
Metal covered jugs
BED ROOMS.
Four-post iron bedsteads
Feather beds, mattresses
Large cedar wardrobe, drawers and shelves
Elegant cheval glasses
Toilet glasses, dressing tables
Elegant double wash stand, marble slab
Elegant chiffonier
Dressing case with silver fittings
Mahogany horsehair seated sofa
Handsome mahogany four-post State bedstead, with suit of musquito net curtains
Spring mattress, horse hair mattress
Feather bolster and pillow
Dressing table, with marble slab
Mahogany bedsteps
Toilette glasses
DRESSING ROOM.
Large recumbent and shower bath, with patent force pumps, nearly new, a very superior article
Large size chest drawers, with carved pillar and feet
BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, &c.
100 Volumes books, miscellaneous
4 Engravings, coloured, in gilt frame, The Great Exhibition
Various engravings, framed
KITCHEN.
Large size Russell's patent cooking apparatus
Dresser, cooking utensils
CANARY BIRDS,
17 Canaries, first rate songsters
Bird-cages
6 Pairs well bred Fantail Pigeons
CARRIAGE, HARNESS, HORSES, &c.
Set of silver mounted carriage harness.
Pair bright bay horses, black points, a beautiful match, broken to saddle, single and double harness, free from vice, altogether a suitable pair for a gentleman.
Elegant hooded phæton, for one or two horses, with lamps, &c., (made to order by Charles Martyn.)
Terms—Cash.
Catalogues are in preparation, and the furniture may be viewed on Saturday the 14th instant, by cards, which can be had on application at the Mart.
☞ The carriage, horses, and harness, will be put up precisely at one o'clock. 3527

Notice to former purchasers and defaulters at the sales of the Camperdown and Paddington Allotments, by the late Mr. Samuel Lyons.

THOSE persons whose payments are in arrear, will take Notice, that the lots upon which default has been made, will be resold on WEDNESDAY, 1st September next, by public auction, as per advertisement, and all instalments paid by them hitherto, will be forfeited under the conditions of Sale.
Those persons whose conveyances have not been executed for the lots paid for by them, are requested to send them in for signature without further delay.
WILLIAM DAWES,
J. PURKIS.
Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Samuel Lyons.
451, George-street, August 7th. 3385

WEDNESDAY, August 18.

VALUABLE CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
Verandah Brick-built COTTAGE, on Stone basement, with LAND, in Crown-street and Liverpool-street (Riley Estate), South Head Road.
And
An excellent Stone-built DWELLING HOUSE, not quite finished, on the Camperdown Estate, Parramatta-road, adjoining Scott's Eating House, and close to Mr. Mosley's, opposite the Stockade at Grose Farm.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), have been favoured with instructions to dispose of those highly desirable properties, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 18, at 12 o'clock precisely,
1st.
13 PERCHES,
In Crown and Liverpool-streets (Riley Estate), South Head Road.
The capital Verandah COTTAGE on this allotment contains two rooms, with fire-place in one, and a room below occupying the whole extent of the building, with fire place in it.
The Yard in the rear contains an oven and shed, with other conveniencies. Adjoining the Cottage, parting Crown-street and Liverpool-street, ample vacant Land is left for the erection of other buildings, viz.: 66 feet by 40 feet.
⁂ The above premises are at present occupied by Mr. Collins, at the low rental of 6s. per week—and buildings are rapidly increasing in the vicinity.
The Land is described in the deeds as "All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 13 perches, more or less, bounded on the South by the north side of Liverpool-street (commencing at the intersection thereof with the east side of Crown-street) bearing east 1 degree 14 minutes south, 40 feet, to another portion of block C. 28. On the East, by the west side of that portion, bearing north 1 degree 14 minutes east, 90 feet, to a lane 16 feet wide, on the north by the south side of that lane, bearing west 1 degree 14 minutes, north 40 feet to Crown-street, and on the west by the east side of that street, bearing south 1 degree 14 minutes, west 90 feet to the point of commencement."
2ND.
21 Perches on Camperdown Estate, Parramatta Road, adjoining Scott's eating house, and near to Mr. Moseley's residence, Grose Farm.
The substantial STONE-BUILT HOUSE on this Allotment contains four rooms on the ground floor, of which three are provided with fire places. And there is a passage between the two back rooms, with entrance from the yard in the rear, which is a nice level piece of grassy ground, free from stone, offering sufficient space for the erection of Stabling, and other conveniences.
The attic contains 4 good sized lofty rooms, with separate window to each, from which there is a pleasing view of the adjacent scenery.
The yard is of spacious extent, fenced in with close paling, having front entrance by gateway from the Parramatta Road, opposite Grose Farm Stockade.
On the south-west (or side nearest Parramatta) ample space is left for the erection of additional rooms in continuation of the building, by which means it might at little expense be converted into a first-rate road-side house. In its present state very little would be required to complete it. The premises are not quite finished and at present unoccupied; but being on the high road, are in an excellent situation for business.
The frontage to the Parramatta Road is 52 feet 8 inches, by a depth of 108 feet 10 inches; likewise 52 feet 8 inches frontage to Junction-street in the rear.
The land is described in the deeds as all that piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Petersham, part of original lot 49 of the Camperdown Estate, containing twenty-one perches, commencing on the north-west side of the new line of road to Parramatta (forty-five feet from the centre thereof), distant twenty-six feet four inches in a north-eastern direction from Kitson's southernmost corner, and bounded on the south-east by 52 feet 8 inches of the new road to Parramatta; on the north-east by a line north-westerly 108 feet 10 inches to Junction-street; on the west by 52 feet 8 inches of that street, bearing west 23 degrees 54 minutes south; and on the south-west by a line dividing it from other part of the said Edward Kitson's land (now the property of Frederick Scott), south-easterly 108 feet 10 inches to the commencing corner aforesaid.
☞ We have now communication by steam with England, rents are rising rapidly, city property is increasing in value, suburban property is universally sought for, and must rise also.
TERMS.—25 per cent cash deposit, the residue by bills to 3 months, dated from day of sale and bearing Bank interest, with security on the property if required.
⁂ For particulars of title, apply to Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, solicitors, Elizabeth-street North.
⁂ Plans of the Houses and Lands, on view at the Auctioneers Room's.

PIANOFORTES.

Just landed.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the importer to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 11th August, at 12 o'clock,
Rosewood Piccolo
Rosewood Semi-cabinet Pianoforte
Mahogany improved Square, No. 2042, banded top, octagon legs, &c.
Mahogany improved Square ditto, No. 2048
Mahogany Semi-grand Square ditto, No. 2081, long hinges, banded top, fretwork, &c.
Terms at sale.
☞ These pianofortes have been manufactured by the well-known makers Messrs. Townsend and Son expressly for this colony. The internal mechanism is very superior and substantial, and warranted to stand the climate. 3174

BANK NEW SOUTH WALES SHARES.

In Lots to suit Purchasers.

MR. MORT is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 11, at 11 o'clock,
64 shares in the Bank of New South Wales, £20 paid up on each share.
☞ A chance opportunity for obtaining stock in this most flourishing institution. The shares will positively be sold
Without any Reserve. 3309

PIANOFORTES.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 11th August, at 12 o'clock,
Very elegant walnut-tree grand semi-cabinet pianoforte, carved truss legs, 6¾ octaves, tune and workmanship not to be equalled in the colony
Rosewood grand semi-cabinet pianoforte, carved octagon legs, fret work, &c., 6¾ octaves
Rosewood piccolo, 6¾ octaves, very superior tone
Mahogany cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, fret-work, &c.
Terms at sale.
☞ The above have just arrived, per Phœnician, and are equal, if not superior, to any yet imported. 3308

COMMERCIAL BANK SHARES.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 11, at 11 o'clock,
Seventeen shares in the Bank of New South Wales, £25 paid up on each share.
Terms—Cash. 3479

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. COLIN MACALISTER,

By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. MORT has received instructions from W. Perry, Esq., the Official Assignee, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at his New Rooms, Pitt-street, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
All the Right, Title, and Interest, in and to the following Assets in the Estate of Mr. Colin Macalister—
Quarter Acre Allotment, in Grafton-street, Goulburn, being allotment No. 3 of section 23
Four Working Bullocks and Harness
A Promissory Note for £7 15s.
Ditto ditto for £10.
Terms at sale. 3311

PIANOFORTE, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 11th August, at 12 o'clock,
Elegant Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte, metallic plate, carved legs, &c., possessing a brilliant and powerful tone
Mahogany Cabinet Pianoforte
Piano Melodia, 3½ octaves.
Terms, cash. 3601

GRINDERY.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
TS&Co. in diamond
§ 269 18½ dozen Gentlemen's block lasts
4 „ Ladies' ditto
§ 270 18 ditto ditto
§ 271 12 ditto French clogs
Terms at sale. 3487

CAPS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
1 bale labourer's caps, assorted, Scotch and fancy
Terms, cash. 3488

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
Fifteen Trunks and Cases Boots and Shoes, from a celebrated manufacturer, comprising
Gent's Wellington boots
Ditto short ditto
Ditto Blucher boots, double and single soles
Ditto ditto ditto. French edge
Ladies' black cloth boots, welts, leather goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, welts, leather fronts
Ditto cashmere ditto, best
Ditto black cashmere boots, pumps, black soles
Ditto patent seal slippers
Girls' cordovan slippers, 6 to 9
Ditto walking lace boots, 6 to 9
Ditto cashmere ditto, pumps, 10 to 13
Ditto patent shoes, rounds and sprigs, 6 to 9 and 10 to 13
Children's cloth boots, 2 to 5
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto patent shoes.
Terms at sale. 3489

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Tallow, Wool, Sheepskins, and Hides.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, August 12, at 11 o'clock,
130 Casks Tallow
8 Bales Wool
1476 Sheepskins
793 Hides.
Terms—Cash. 2913

GOLD.

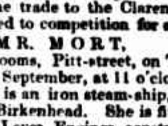
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 12th August, about 11 o'clock, (immediately after the sale of Wool, and prior to the sale of Tallow,)
217 ounces Braidwood Gold.
Terms, cash. 3603

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
Five cases Davis and Sons' boots and shoes, comprising—
Ladies' double soled patent slippers
Ditto single ditto seal and lasting ditto
Ditto ditto lasting ditto
Ditto ditto calf and seal ditto
Ditto coloured boots
Girls' leather shoes, 10 to 13
Children's alpaca button boots
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto patent nursery slippers
Ladies' clogs, assorted
Gentlemen's French ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 486

MARKET GARDENS AT BOTANY.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock.
About six acres of the richest swamp Land in the township of Botany, (known as John Benson's Garden), thoroughly cleared, the greater portion has been cropped, and a large quantity of manure is now upon it, and is admirably adapted for the production of garden produce.
☞ The sole cause of this property being sold is on account of the owner leaving Sydney, and presents a first-rate chance to market gardeners.
Terms at sale. 3602



CLARENCE, STEAM-SHIP.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the splendid new steam-ship CLARENCE, which lately arrived from England, originally intended for the trade to the Clarence River, will be submitted to competition for sale by
MR. MORT,
At his New Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th September, at 11 o'clock.
The Clarence is an iron steam-ship, built by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead. She is fitted with two new side Lever Engines, constructed by Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool, of 60 horse power each, with tubular boiler, and all modern improvements (with additional machinery for extinguishing fire, filling boiler, and pumping ship.)
The building of this ship was superintended by Captain Wiseman, who went to England expressly for the purpose.
The Clarence is of 383 tons, builder's measurement, 150 feet long between the perpendiculars, 23 feet beam between the paddle boxes, and 11 feet depth of hold. She draws when laden 7 feet 6 inches of water. She has a raised quarter deck 3 feet high, and is remarkably roomy on deck. She carries 80 tons of coals in her coal bunkers, and her capacity for stowage of cargo is very large, as she can carry 240 bales of wool below hatches.
Her accommodations, both fore and aft, are of a very superior description, and on her trial trip she accomplished under steam upwards of 12½ knots an hour.
HER MODEL IS PERFECT.
She is admirably adapted for all inter-colonial trade. Has proved herself a first-rate sea-boat, and capable of contending with high seas and tempestuous weather.
The Terms of sale will be 25 per cent. deposit upon the fall of the hammer, and the balance paid into the Commercial Bank to the credit of the Provisional Committee, on the completion of the transfer of the ship.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
JOHN BARNIE, Secretary.
Sydney, 2nd August. 3604

SIX ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN THE VILLAGE OF BURWOOD.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th August, 1852, at 11 o'clock,
IN ONE LOT.
Six valuable allotments of land in the village of Burwood, containing about 4 acres, adjoining Neitch's well-known Garden, and is of the same description of land. Situate on the high road between Sydney and Parramatta, being 7½ miles from the former. There is also erected upon the property
A FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE,
having Verandah and Kitchen outside, which at present lets for Five Shillings a week. A portion of the land is Garden, the rest Paddock.
☞ These allotments will be sold without the slightest reserve, and such opportunities to secure building sites in this locality it is hoped will not be lost sight of. [illegible]

SHIP AMAZON,

Under a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court of New South Wales.

MR. MORT has been instructed by the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
THE FINE SHIP AMAZON,
As she now lies off Moore's Wharf.
Her register tonnage is 374 122-130 tons, and she was built at New Brunswick, in America, in the year 1839.
Hull, masts, yards, standing and running rigging, with all faults as they now lie, without any allowance for weight, length, quality, or any other defect whatever.
The inventory of her stores, &c., comprising an extensive list of anchors, sails, rigging, &c., may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. [illegible]

RAMORNIE,

A Splendid Fattening Station,
WITH 2,200 WELL BRED CATTLE.
☞ This beautiful property is situated on the Clarence River, adjoining the run of Mr. Walker, within an easy distance of Grafton, the head of navigation, and, as will be seen by the description below, is one of the finest and most highly improved properties in that excellent cattle district.

A POSITIVE SALE.

MR. MORT has received instructions from Messrs. Chauffert and Co., the proprietors of this valuable pastoral property, to sell the same by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th September, at 11 o'clock.
When the highest bidder will positively be the purchaser.
THE CATTLE,
As shown in the undermentioned approximate particulars, are far above an average herd, and during the last two years have been highly improved by the introduction of entirely new blood, twelve fresh bulls, the produce of imported animals having been running during that period amongst the stock, whilst all except the very choicest of the old bulls have been withdrawn.
MALES.
280 twelve months old and under
240 two years old and under
220 two to three years old
250 three years old and over
990
FEMALES.
212 twelve months old and under
218 two years old and under
183 two to three years old
627 three years and upwards
1240
Twenty two hundred and thirty head more or less, of which upwards of 200 are milkers, the cows being always in milk. Calves under six months, at time of delivery, not to count, and right of brand, after final delivery, to be given in.
THE STATION
Is perhaps as complete in improvements as any in the district, whilst its capabilities are surpassed by none.
Amongst the principal improvements on the Homestead may be mentioned.
Two Highly-finished COTTAGES, united by a covered Verandah, the one containing [illegible] rooms, and the other four; a very comfortable home for a large family, or equally so for [illegible] smaller families.
A large building, comprising kitchen, [illegible] bedrooms, and laundry.
A slab-built store, with two rooms in it.
A slab building, with stable and man's room.
Men's huts and fowl house.
Paled-in flower garden.
An acre paddock paled in.
Twenty acres of a cultivation paddock.
Fruit garden, affording amongst other fruit a large supply of oranges and lemons.
Large paddock for 60 horses, bounded on one side by the river.
Large newly put up milking-yard and stock-yard for 400 head.
ON THE CATTLE STATION,
Four miles from the Homestead, are—
Large and substantially put up stockyard comprising yard capable of holding 2000 head of cattle, besides five other yards for drafting, with lane and drafting gates.
Stockman's dwelling, adjoining the yard.
Paddock for eight horses.
THE BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.
A most complete affair, and put up within the last two years, is situate at the confluence of the Rivers Clarence and Orara, [illegible] miles from the head station, and nine miles from the shipping town of Grafton by land and 18 by water, the river being navigable for the transmission of the tallow from the establishment wharf.
The most important items in this part of the property are—
Large shed, 50 x 80, with slaughter house, yard, and passage, and every other requisite.
Two coppers of 300 gallons each, and [illegible] of 100 gallons—the whole put up on brick work; force pumps most complete.
Superintendent's dwelling, and men's huts.
N.B.—The whole of the above [illegible] situate within fencing, the area being about a mile square.
By a comparatively trifling outlay in a little fencing, a paddock may be formed, taking in a large bend of the river, which would keep at all seasons, at least 800 heifers, an improvement which has only been prevented being carried out by the intended dissolution of the partnership of the proprietors, and which when completed, would render the run more complete than any on the river.
It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the fattening nature of this run, as the locality is well known as being of similar character to the far famed Richmond River country. The capabilities of the station are fully equal to
FOUR THOUSAND HEAD.
It is at all times abundantly grassed, and being bounded in its greater extent by the rivers, and intersected by numerous creeks, it is needless to say that scarcity of water is unknown there.
☞ The foregoing description must convey to the mind of the most sceptical reader a conviction that the property now offered is such an one as is seldom brought to the hammer, and when it is stated (as is the fact) that the sole reason for its being brought into the market at all, is the intended dissolution of partnership of the several parties interested in it, it is surely not too much to hope that the opportunity of purchasing so complete an establishment, before stock shall assume a very much higher figure, will be eagerly appreciated on the day of sale.
A more detailed description may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, and all particulars learnt as to terms, and also as to drays, horses, stores, implements, &c.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE BUDGET.

(From the Spectator, May 1.)

Those who expected some "bold stroke" from Mr. Disraeli's first essay in finance, something original and *ad captandum*, will have been as much disappointed by his Budget speech in the House of Commons last night, as those who hoped for a break-down. It will be seen that he authenticates the anticipatory report of his statement which we published on the 17th of March, and that, as the "rough draught" of the Budget speech then anticipated, he now resolves to do—nothing. Although he adheres to that main portion of his plan, the perhaps unfair exhibition of illustrations before their season may have been the cause why he had pruned his speech of all figures *à la* Disraeli; so that in its avowed form it is unprecedented among his addresses for plainness and lucidity. We must confess that it is a great improvement on the rough draught of March 17. What remains of the literary artist is the skill and tact with which he arranged and set forth his materials, so as to be at once most intelligible and most effective. His speech also shows that he has been a diligent and faithful scholar of Sir Robert Peel, whose financial policy is now for ever confirmed by the hearty adoption of the leader of the last remaining party, worth being so called, which had hitherto withheld its adhesion. Not, indeed, that Mr. Disraeli avowed his conversion in as many words; but it was implied so conspicuously, that this speech by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer will be the foremost obstacle to any means dreamer, if such there be, who might still think of attempting to reverse the established policy of the nation.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded.

A chief branch of the revenue having ceased by lapse of time, and a considerable deficiency having consequently ensued, it became incumbent on him to invite the consideration of the House to the state of the public finances. The question was, What are the soundest means, what is at the same time the most popular — or rather the least unpopular — and the most practicable method, by which this deficiency might be supplied? He passed in review the practice of the House during the last ten years in reference to our three modes of levying the taxes—by import duties, by excise duties, and by direct taxation. Under the first head, it was sufficient to observe this remarkable fact—that since 1842 the reduction of Customs-duties had been systematically continuous. "In 1842 you struck off nearly £1,500,000 of revenue calculated from the Customs-duties; in 1843 you struck off £126,000; in 1844, £279,000; in 1845, upwards of £3,500,000; in 1846, upwards of £1,150,000; in 1847, upwards of £343,000; in 1848, upwards of £578,000; in 1849, upwards of £384,000; in 1850, upwards of £331,000; and in 1851, upwards of £801,000 making an aggregate in those ten years of nearly £9,000,000 sterling." After that catalogue of remitted duties it would be somewhat preposterous to suppose he should induce the present House of Commons to impose fresh import duties. In reference to the second head, he said that no one advocated the mode of relieving our native industry by remission or repeal of our Excise Duties with greater amplitude of statistical learning than his late and ever-lamented friend Lord George Bentinck; that policy was also sanctioned by the authority of writers of the highest consideration, and he himself considered it entitled to great consideration. "Then," whilst you have reduced the calculated resources of revenue from Customs by an amount of £9,000,000 during that time of ten years, you have also in the same period repealed the Excise duty on vinegar, auctions, glass, and bricks; by which an amount of revenue nearly as large as £1,500,000 has been abstracted from the Excise, simultaneously with your successful assaults on the Customs' revenue." And only a week ago, one of the most active members of that confederation which has exercised of late years so considerable an influence on the finances of the country [Mr. Milner Gibson] had proposed a further repeal of Excise-duties, which would have further reduced the public income by £1,400,000 a year. His prospect in this direction also was therefore extremely hopeless. In reference to the third head, that of direct taxation, he dwelt on the odium which had condemned, and actually caused to cease, the measure whose lapse now created his deficiency, and whose origin was due to the most eminent financial statesman of the age. The Property and Income Tax was introduced by Sir Robert Peel apologetically, and only on an emergency; and it never would have been tolerated but that it was framed on large bases of exemption. All the devices to mitigate its effect which could be contrived by the most adroit of modern financiers could not save it from such a degree of odium and hostility that they had not been able to maintain it. He had hoped that before the difficult duty devolved upon him of making the present statement, the report of the Committee upon the Income-tax would have been laid upon the table. He, as Mr. Hume, the Chairman of that Committee, could certify, had thrown no sort of obstacle in the way of their enquiries. (Assenting cheers from Mr. Hume.) He was wholly without prejudice on the subject, and was desirous only to elicit the fullest information and the simplest truth. On one point, it was no secret, the Committee were unanimous—that if taxes of this character, if measures of direct taxation like the Income-tax, are to form, not temporary, but permanent features of our system of finance, we cannot rest upon a system of exemptions. (Cheers.) In his own mind—and he believed it was a principle pretty well accepted—direct taxation should be nearly as universal in its application as indirect taxation. "Under indirect taxation, the man who lives in the palace, and the cottager, as consumers, are equally and proportionably assessed. It is not, perhaps, possible that by direct taxation you can effect so complete a result; perhaps it is not necessary; but that, if your revenue is to depend mainly, or in a great degree, upon direct taxation—if it is permanently to depend upon such taxation—you must make the application of direct taxation very general, is to me a conclusion that it is impossible to withstand." Then, what was the principal feature of the last financial year?—the surrender of the Window-tax, and the imposition of a House-tax, a direct tax which he has always regarded as more just and less oppressive than any other form of direct taxation, but a weapon which in this instance was applied for a very inglorious result; for out of 3,500,000 houses, following the vicious principle which pervades all our direct taxation, you touched little more than 400,000—again practically announcing that direct taxation is intolerable, unless based on a large system of exemptions. His difficulties in this direction, therefore, seemed scarcely less than those he met in every other. However, he would impress on the House most seriously, that the time is not far distant when they must arrive at definite conclusions on the subject, and come to certain results and principles to guide them in the future management of their finances. Practically, with reference to his present course, the only rule he could deduce from the past was, that the House of Commons disapproved of all three modes of taxation.

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated the amount of the income for the year ending the 5th of April last at £52,140,000; but the actual income was £52,468,317, exceeding the estimate by £340,000. The Customs, estimated at £20,400,000, had yielded £20,673,000; the Excise, estimated at £14,000,000, had turned out £14,543,000; the Stamps, taken at £6,310,000, had produced £6,316,000; for the Taxes, calculated to give £4,348,000, owing to the repeal of the window duties, only £3,691,000 had been received; the Property and Income Tax, estimated at £5,380,000, had realized £5,283,000; the Post Office, instead of £839,000, had produced £1,056,000; the Woods, estimated at £160,000, had yielded £190,000; the miscellaneous receipts and old stores, which had been estimated at £712,000, had produced £682,000.

The estimated expenditure had been £50,247,000; the actual expenditure was £50,291,000.

In detailed explanation, Mr. Disraeli made this statement referring to the Customs. He thought it due to Sir Charles Wood that the House should have its attention called to the action of the reductions he made last year, while their experience on the subject was fresh. "The duty on coffee, it will be recollected, was reduced last year from 6d. per pound on foreign, and 4d. on colonial, to a uniform duty of 3d. Now this is the effect of that reduction of duties upon consumption. In the year ending April, 1851, there was an increase in consumption on the article of foreign coffee of 2,076,375 lbs.; in the year ending April, 1852, there is an increase from 2,076,000 lbs. in 1851 to 5,524,000 lbs., being an increase in 1852 upon 1851 of 3,448,000 lbs. Nor was this increase obtained at the expense of the growers of colonial coffee. In 1851 we imported 28,216,000 lbs. of colonial coffee; in 1852, after the reduction of the duty, and during that great increase of the consumption of foreign coffee, instead of 28,216,000 lbs. we have imported 29,100,000 lbs. In 1850 we imported 32,511,000 lbs. of foreign and colonial coffee; in 1851 the demand had fallen to 31,292,000 lbs.; but in 1852, after the reduction of duties, the quantity rose to 34,689,000 lbs. The calculated loss of duty was £176,000; the amount of duty really lost has been about £112,000. It will be recollected that the right honorable gentleman reduced the duty upon foreign timber from 15s. to 7s. 6d. on hewn, and from 20s. to 10s. on sawn: the estimated loss was £286,000; the real loss is £126,000. In 1851 we imported 275,000 loads of foreign timber; in 1852, 440,000. Of colonial timber—I am speaking of hewn—in 1851 we imported 619,000 loads; in 1852, 671,000 loads. In 1851, we imported 352,000 loads of sawn foreign timber; in 1852 it amounted to 511,000 loads. In 1851, we had 454,000 loads of colonial sawn; and, notwithstanding the increase in the foreign, that amounted in 1852 to 526,000. Thus, of foreign, hewn and sawn, were imported altogether in 1851 only 628,000 loads; and in 1852, that is in the year just terminated, the quantity rose to 954,000. I ought to mention, that there has equally been an increase upon colonial timber; the quantity (hewn and sawn) having risen from 1,074,000 loads in 1851 to nearly 1,200,000 in 1852. But while a loss, though not a very important one, was thus realized by the reduction of the duties upon coffee and timber, greatly as the consumption was increased, the effect of the reduction of duty upon the consumption of sugar is so remarkable that I feel it right to place it before the house.—(Loud cheers, with some laughter.) In 1851, we imported 7,200,000 cwt. of British and foreign sugar. In 1852, 7,613,000 cwt. being an increase of 413,000 cwt. Since the alteration in 1846, the increase of our consumption has been 1,900,000 cwt. With regard to British sugar,—this is unrefined only; (I have the other, but I am afraid of wearying the House) in 1851 we imported only 5,093,000 cwt.; in 1852 we imported 5,207,000, being an increase in that year of upwards of 114,000 cwt. During the last six years the consumption of sugar in this country has increased by 95,000 tons, being really 33 per cent. upon the consumption of the year 1846. The revenue on sugar and molasses was £4,163,535 in 1852, being (although we calculated upon a loss, I think, of £330,000 or £340,000) a loss upon the year of only £309."

In reference to two other principal items, he said—"Then we come to the Property-tax: it was estimated at £5,380,000; the right honorable gentleman's estimate was realized only to the amount of £5,283,000, being a diminution of nearly £100,000. He estimated the Post-office at £830,000. Such was the extraordinary effect, among other causes, no doubt, of the Exhibition—(*A laugh*) the honorable member may laugh at my detail, but I can assure him that when he becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, which I dare say he will one day, he will know what an immense advantage it is to have something which gives an extraordinary impulse to consumption and communication the Post-office, estimated at £830,000, reached £1,056,000. But, besides the effect of the Exhibition upon that branch of the revenue, there was also the effect of the census; our postage bill for the Census Office, if I can trust my recollection, was nearly £32,000: that item, of course, would not figure in a future estimate."

He came now to the Estimates for the ensuing year; which had been prepared by his predecessor, but the responsibility of which he was quite prepared to adopt.

The Estimated Expenditure for the current year, ending in April 1853, was £51,163,979—namely,

Debt and charges on Consolidated Fund	£30,550,000
Army	6,491,893
Navy (including packet service)	6,493,000
Ordnance	2,437,000
Civil Estimates	4,182,086
Caffre War	660,000
Militia	350,000
Total	£51,163,979

He now came to the sources of Supply, and he took their respective amounts as follows:

Customs	£20,572,000
Excise	14,604,000
Stamps	6,339,000
Taxes	3,090,000
Property-tax (half a year)	2,641,500
Post-office	938,000
Woods	235,000
Miscellaneous	260,000
Old Stores	400,000
Total income	£48,983,500

This would leave a deficiency of £2,180,479; but without the moiety of the Property-tax, the deficiency in 1854 would amount to £4,820,000. If that tax had been continued for two years instead of one, its produce in the year ending the 5th April, 1858, might be estimated at £5,187,000, which would make the whole estimated income of the year 1852-3, £51,625,000; and as the estimated expenditure was £51,163,979, there would be then a surplus of income over expenditure of £461,021.

He thought he must count on some loss this year from the further reduction of the sugar duties: last year had been a miraculous year, this would be an average one; so he put his loss at £145,000. But on the Property and Income Tax he counted on an increase; and as the subject had been one of controversy he explained how the late decrease was only apparent, and would soon cease. Upwards of £100 000 less has certainly been received this year than the preceding years, but I will explain how this has occurred. In consequence of the Bill for the continuance of the Property and Income Tax not having been passed until the 5th of June, great delay took place in making out the assessments for the tax. The office on which the duty of making the assessments devolved was, unfortunately, occupied at the same time with the arrangements connected with the census, and from the want of hands arrears of business accrued, and considerable delay in making the assessment was the unavoidable consequence. The House, however, will see, from the explanation I am about to give, that there has been no diminution in the total assessment of the Property-tax in the present year, compared with the two preceding years. The total duty assessed in 1850 was £5,727,977; in 1851 it was £5,739,700; in 1852 it is £5,758,709. The amount actually paid into the Exchequer in these years presents, however, a somewhat different result: for example, in 1850 it was £5,466,249; in 1851, £5,403,379; in 1852, £5,283,800." The proceeds were therefore less, but the assessment had increased, and the arrears had already been partly obtained. The diminution of proceeds occurred under schedule D. "In the year 1849 a great diminution took place in the proceeds from trades and professions, which is levied under this schedule. The amount fell from £1,754,000 to £1,584,000; in 1850 it dropped to £1,584,000; but in 1851 it rallied, and ascended to £1,593,000. I am sure I have no prejudice on the subject; and I am bound to say, that as far as I can form an opinion from the information laid before me, there can be no doubt that the diminution I have pointed out must be ascribed solely to the unhappy commercial year 1847. (Cheers.) I may be excused for reminding the Committee—for in order to put the case clearly before honorable Members, it is necessary to refer to many things with which they are familiar—that the assessment under schedule D is not made on the actual profits of the year, but on the average profits of the three preceding years; therefore, the bad year 1847 falling into the average, would diminish its amount just in the same way as a bad year affects the averages made under the Tithe Commutation Act. Thus it happens that while the assessment under schedule D was only £1,584,000 in 1849, it already amounts this year to £1,600,000; and I am informed by those who are most competent to form an opinion on these subjects, that we may look with confidence to the assessment under this schedule rallying completely. I say completely rallying, because, although I appear before you with a deficiency, the state of the country, especially as far as this schedule is concerned, is one of great prosperity." Still, however, he had the duty to declare—and he trusted that he should be the more readily believed after the preceding admission it was his sad duty to state, that there are classes in this country who are not prospering, and the effect of whose adversity is beginning to tell on the Income and Property Tax. "I deeply regret that it is my duty to declare, that I have been warned by the highest authority on this important subject, that in estimating the returns from the Property and Income Tax, we must commence making some allowance for reduced rentals; and I am informed that it is more than probable that the privilege which the last session accorded to the British farmer with respect to assessments upon schedule D will be acted on to a large extent. The committee must perceive how difficult it is to find data on which to found an estimate of the deduction which it may be necessary to make under the two heads to which I have referred; but I have felt it my duty to state the effect of the communications officially brought under my notice by those best acquainted with the subject. I assure the committee that I have no prejudice on this subject. Nothing could induce me to colour any case to which it is my duty to refer; and I almost wish it had fallen to the lot of any one else to make the statement I have just done, lest it might perhaps be imagined that I have coloured it, however slightly. Acting on information which it is impossible for me to disregard, I am recommended to deduct not less than £150,000 from the estimated produce of schedule D, in consequence of the two circumstances to which I have directed the attention of the committee."

He had thus laid before the House an unvarnished and he trusted a clear account of the financial position of the country; if his statement were not clear, it was from his want of ability, and not his desire to conceal anything whatever. Recognizing with all sincerity the abilities of his predecessor, he again pictured the difficulties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer in presence of a House of Commons objecting to all the available modes of taxation. Thence, referring to his short time in office, he went on to say, that the physical impossibility of his attempting the task had alone restrained him from entering already on the laborious effort of examining the whole of our financial system; that he did not now shrink from that labour; and that if it should please the Parliament of the country to give him the opportunity, he would not be content with making "provisional" propositions upon this important subject again to the House of Commons. "Sir, under these circumstances, I am sure the House will anticipate that I shall feel it my duty on the first opportunity to recommend for their adoption the continuance for a limited period of those duties on property and income which have been the subject of our criticism here and in the Committee that is now sitting upon them. Sir, it would have been more agreeable to me to have relieved the industry of the country; to have forwarded that great cause of the fair adjustment of taxation, which I believe the great majority of this House on both sides are inclined, upon right principles, to advance. That is not in my power. My duty has been only to place fairly before the House of Commons the condition of the public finances, and to offer that advice which her Majesty's Government under the circumstances feel it their duty to tender. And now, Sir, in placing this resolution in your hand, I trust that the House will upon this and subsequent opportunities give me every facility to carry the law which will continue for the limited period of one year the Income and Property Tax."

[Mr. Disraeli resumed his seat amidst general cheering; which the reporter of the *Times* says was particularly hearty from his more immediate supporters, but the reporter of the *Morning Chronicle* says, were more particularly earnest from the Opposition side of the House.]

Sir Charles Wood said, he had a most pleasing task in concurring not only in the course but in the tone and tendency of most of the observations which explained that course. Mr. Hume grumbled at the budget being a "stand-still budget;" but he accepted as most satisfactory the proofs of the benefits of free trade—he was not surprised at the "glum manner" in which gentlemen opposite had received their Chancellor's speech. Mr. Thomas Baring was determined to support the Chancellor in doing nothing; but he thought he had taken rather too bright a view of the late commercial prosperity: 1851 was really a most disastrous year. Mr. Gladstone said, the speech of Mr. Disraeli would constitute an epoch in the commercial policy of the last ten years. Sir John Tyrell denied that his side were glum; for the budget was altogether a provisional one. Colonel Sibthorp was disappointed: he was not sure there was a positive breach of faith, but he must protest. Mr. Bright thought Sir John Pakington had held down his head in the midst of the Sugar statement. Sir John Pakington said it was quite otherwise: Mr. Bright must remember that there are questions of a large and general nature to consider. Mr. Labouchere, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. C. Villiers, and Mr. Muntz, joined in the chorus of congratulation.

The formal resolutions put by the Chairman, of which Mr. Disraeli stated the nature, were agreed to. The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

WHITE'S HYDRO-CARBON GAS.

Having in the columns of the *Mining Journal* been among the first of our contemporaries in calling attention to the introduction of gas from resins and oils, in combination with hydrogen obtained by the decomposition of water, as patented by Mr. White, and having endeavoured in the most impartial manner to detail its progress, we would now bring before our readers' notice some important improvements discovered in the course of the experience of the patentee, by which it is found that water gas has an equally beneficial effect on Cannel coal as on resin or oil gas. We have before noticed at length the report of Dr. Frankland, Professor of Chemistry in Owen's College, Manchester, on resinous and water gas; and a second has now appeared on the application of hydrogen from water, to Cannel coal gas, a report which has attracted much attention and interest among chemists and gas engineers, from the light it throws on the chemistry of the gases in general, and is, in fact, considered the most instructive document on the subject which has ever appeared. In the application of the hydro-carbon process to Cannels, the process is very similar to that employed on resin, the same apparatus suiting both. The water gas is generated by allowing a very small stream of water to pass over red-hot charcoal or coke, which becoming decomposed, about 300 ft. per hour of hydrogen and carbonic oxide pass into the Cannel retort, and there exercise their valuable influence in conserving the illuminating properties of the Cannel gas, increasing its volume at the same time. The speed with which the olefiant gas passes through the retort is accelerated by the admixture of the hydrogen and carbonic oxide from the water, and the injurious contact with the hot metal proportionately diminished. The formation of tar is also in a great measure arrested, and much of it converted into gas. The most remarkable discovery in following out this process is that the carbonic acid contained in the water gas in its passage through the coal retort disappears, and so complete is this disappearance, that the resulting gaseous mixture actually contains a much smaller percentage than gas obtained from the distillation of coal alone. Dr. Frankland attributes the advantageous destruction of the carbonic acid to its conversion into carbonic oxide during its passage through the coke retort and thus obviating all trouble and expense of removal by any purifying process whatever. It has also been discovered that the illuminating power of any gas does not depend upon the percentage of olefiant gas which it contains, in illustration of which it is noticed that that the gasses obtained from Lesmahago, and Boghead Cannels, nearly equal in illuminating power, contain respectively 17·6 and 27·0 of olefiant gas. The interesting fact has also been brought to light that the olefiant gas common to bituminous coal is more valuable from its richness in hydro-carbons than that from Cannel. It has ever been supposed that gases produced by the hydro-carbon process have to some extent the nature of naphthalised gas, and that therefore when allowed to stand for some time in the holder, and especially when exposed to a freezing temperature, their illuminating power would be seriously deteriorated. The professor submitted a variety of gasses to the ice test, when Boghead Cannel gas alone lost 4.42 per cent., but with water gas only 0.21 per cent. There is little doubt that all descriptions of coal gas experience some loss of illuminating power on exposure to a temperature of 32° Fahr., but the gas richest in hydro-carbons will lose generally the largest proportions, and hence the advantage of dilution of such gases to afford more space for the vapour of these hydro carbons, and thus prevent their condensation. This advantage is seen most strikingly in the above experiment with the Boghead Cannel, and probably would be still more so on Lesmahago, as from the much greater density of its hydro-carbon it might be expected to lose a large proportion when submitted to the ice test.

The following table gives a summary of the results of Dr. Frankland's experiments, showing the great advantage gained in quantity of gas and illuminating power by White's process:—

Name of coal	Cubic feet of gas per ton. Old process.	White's process.	Illum. power per ton in sperm. candles. Old process.	White's process.	Gain per cent. by White's process. Quantity of gas.	Illum. power.
Wigan Cannel, Ince Hall	10,900	16,120	4,816	6,148	47·9	33·9
Wigan ditto, Balcares	10,440	15,500	4,156	5,920	48·5	42·4
Boghead Cannel	13,240	38,100	11,340	21,368	178·2	88·4
Ditto, 2nd experiment	—	51,720	—	20,688	290·6	82·4
Lesmahago Cannel	10,620	29,150	7,621	13,934	174·8	82·8
Methyr Cannel	9,560	26,400	5,116	11,088	176·2	108·6
Newcastle ditto Ramsey	10,300	15,020	5,046	5,046	45·8	11·2

The advantages resulting from this process are thus summed up.—1. It greatly increases the produce in gas, from 46 to 290 per cent., according to the material operated on.—2. It increases the illuminating power of gases from different coals from 12 to 108 per cent.—3. It diminishes the quantity of tar formed by converting it into gas, possessing considerable illuminating power. 4. It enables the powers of rich gases to be reduced so as to fit them for burning without smoke and loss of light.—5. It does not incur any additional expense in the working apparatus, wear and tear in retorts, or purifiers, and beyond a change of retorts it involves no alterations in the construction of the furnaces and apparatus at present employed in gas manufactories conducted on the old system.

We understand that in addition to the contract for lighting Rio de Janeiro, noticed by us in the *Mining Journal* of 10th inst., negociations are pending respecting its introduction into many large towns in North and South America, and to those already using in England and Scotland. The following are among the most important places now being adapted to this principle:—The towns of Dunkeld, Comrie, and Rhynnie, Scotland; the mills of Messrs. Leys, Masson, and Co., Aberdeen; Messrs. Bright, Brothers, Rochdale; Messrs. Gardner, Basley, Bolton; Messrs. S. Schwabe and Co., Rhodes; Messrs. Lister, Bradford; and Messrs. Pollard and Co. Halifax.

We regret to observe that many unworthy attacks have been made upon the patent of the *Journal of Gas Lighting* by an anonymous writer; but when the public are apprised that the potentee is about joining issue with certain parties on matters of infringement, they will most probably duly appreciate the motive.

GENERAL ARTHUR O'CONNOR.—This officer expired at his residence near Montargis, on the 25th ultimo, aged 89. He was an Irishman by birth, and in early life was a member of the Irish Parliament. He belonged to the United Irishmen, and formed one of the five members of the directory which was to put in movement that vast association. In 1796, the United Irishmen, aiming openly at throwing off the rule of England, General Hoche's expedition was decided on. It however failed signally, and Arthur O'Conner and another member of the Irish directory came over to the continent, and had an interview with General Hoche at Frankfort, but it was not that general who attempted the second descent. General Humbert landed on August 22, 1798, at Killala, with 1500 men, but the second French division not having followed from want of funds, Humbert and all his men were obliged to lay down their arms on September 8 following. Arthur O'Connor meanwhile had been arrested at Margate, and all his papers seized. This brought to light the correspondence of the United Irishmen with the French Directory, and several of the Irish leaders were arrested. O'Connor, before the day fixed for his trial had arrived, succeeded in escaping to France, and was well received by the First Consul, who gave him the title of general of division in the French army. He afterwards married Mdlle. de Condorcet, and was intimate with all the persons who used to meet at the house of Mme. Helvetius, and afterwards at M. de Tracy's. He published an edition of Condorcet's works, and some pamphlets on the political position of Great Britain and Ireland. Of late years he has lived on his estate at Bignon, near Montargis, where he died. His only son, M. Daniel O'Connor, preceded him to the tomb about two years back.

SOUTHAMPTON v. PLYMOUTH.—Southampton, April 24.—The managing directors of the Cape of Good Hope Screw Steam Packet Company and the directors of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company were present at the *déjeûner* given yesterday by Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. These gentlemen having expressed a wish to witness the facilities of Southampton as a mail packet station, were shown round the docks by Captain Peacock, the dock master, and Mr. Thomas R. Davison, one of the managing directors of the company, and we understand, expressed themselves in most satisfactory terms of the great conveniences possessed by this port. It appears more than probable that both these influential companies will establish themselves at Southampton, in preference to London and Plymouth, as it is found that greater advantages are presented in every point of view by Southampton, and the risks of the Channel navigation to and from the Isle of Wight to the Thames will be avoided. If the mails are landed at Plymouth it is found absolutely necessary that the ships should proceed to London, and thus double expenses, port charges, consumption of fuel, and risks of collision are incurred. The navigation of the Thames for the large class of steamers is at all times most hazardous, and in fact one or two collisions with the General Screw Company's ships have already occurred. If Southampton be the point of departure an immense saving in the working expenses must necessarily be effected, while the contiguity of the port to London renders it to all intents and purposes a mere outport of the metropolis. It is computed that no great detriment to the public service would arise from the contemplated change, inasmuch as the difference of time between the delivery of the mails in London *viâ* Plymouth and *viâ* Southampton would be altogether inappreciable, the comparative distances being as follows, taking Ushant light as the point from which all steamers from the southward take their course to the Channel. The distance from Ushant to Plymouth is 118 miles, and from Ushant to Southampton 210, showing a balance in favour of Plymouth of 92 miles, or at a speed of 12 knots (the intended rate of sailing of the large class steamers) about 7½ hours' ... in favour of the western port. From this difference, however, must be deducted the increased time occupied from Plymouth to London *viâ* the South Devon and Great Western railways, the distance being about 250 miles, occupying 10 hours, while from Southampton to London is only 80 miles, occupying two and a half hours in transit. The South Devon railway has only a single line of rails, and delays are constantly taking place, so that it is abundantly proved, by the test of actual experience, that the mails may be delivered in London, *viâ* Southampton quite as quickly as by way of Plymouth. This is the reason why no change has ever been made in the packet station, and why, while presenting the advantages of a central position, with reference to its geographical situation, in relation to the commerce of England and the Continent of Europe, Southampton has been fixed upon as the seat of the great and continually increasing operations of the Peninsular, Oriental, West India, Brazil, and United States' mail steam packet companies.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

The following is a Return made under the Act of Council 11 Victoria, No. 24, of all moneys received and paid, and of all balances in the Commercial Bank of Sydney, in respect of Estates of deceased persons entrusted to Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq., from the 1st January, to the 30th June, 1852, inclusive:

Samuel P. L. Bosley, formerly of Tiverton, in England; money received, £1; money paid, 1s.; balance to credit of estate, 19s.; date of order to collect, June 22, 1852. Late surgeon of the Neptune.

James M'Coll, late of Moreton Bay; money received, £136 3s. 6d.; money paid, £8 10s. 2d.; balance to credit of estate, £127 13s. 4d.; date of order to collect, April 26, 1852.

William H. Kenyon, late of Bathurst; money received, £707 18s. 8d.; money paid, £38 11s. 11d.; balance to credit of estate, £669 6s. 9d.; date of order to collect, June 14, 1852.

John Tucker, late of Bungendore; money received, 12s. 5d.; money paid, 12s. 5d.; date of order to collect, June 14, 1852.

Christopher Hickey, late of Queanbeyan; money received, £5 14s. 2d.; money paid, £1 1s. 3d.; balance to credit of estate, £4 12s.; date of order to collect, April 1, 1851.

Thomas Bennett, late of Queanbeyan; money received, £9 18s. 8d.; money paid, £6 7s. 4d.; balance to credit of estate, £3 11s. 4d.; date of order to collect, June 4, 1852; More assets since received.

Edward Grannan, late of Liverpool Plains; money received, £8 10s.; money paid, £5 6s.; balance to the credit of estate, £3 4s.; date of order to collect, January 19, 1852.

James Fagan, late of Molongle; money received, £2 4s. 9d.; money paid, £2 4s. 9d.; date of order to collect, June 9, 1852.

Edward Foley, late of Surat; money received, £2 10s.; money paid, 7s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £2 2s. 6d.; date of order to collect, February 6, 1852.

George Holden, late of New England; money received, £6; money paid, £1 1s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £4 18s. 6d.; date of order to collect, December 28, 1849.

William Collins Hunt, late of Tamworth; money received, £1 3s.; money paid, 17s.; balance to credit of estate, 6s.

Joachim Dore, late of Sydney; money received, £102 5s. 6d.; money paid, £12 15s. 4d.; balance to credit of estate, £89 10s. 2d.; date of order to collect, April 30, 1852: Died in Sydney Infirmary.

William Allibone, late of Moreton Bay; money received, £8 5s.; money paid, £1 14s. 3d.; balance to credit of estate, £6 10s. 9d.; date of order to collect, January 23, 1852: Late in the employment of D. M'Connel, Esq.

David Lees, late of Goulburn; money received, £122 14s. 6d.; money paid, £7 16s. 3d.; balance to credit of estate, £114 8s. 3d.; date of order to collect, May 7, 1852.

William Kelly, late of Sydney; money received, £21 5s. 2d.; money paid, £2 9s.; balance to credit of estate, £18 16s. 2d.; date of order to collect, May 12, 1852: Found dead at the North Shore.

William Johnson, late of Goulburn; money received, £2 1s.; money paid, 18s.; balance to credit of estate, £1 12s.

John Trevalan, late of Sydney; money received, £85 15s.; money paid, £10 14s. 3d.; balance to credit of estate, £75 0s. 9d.; date of order to collect, April 30, 1852.

John Hatton, late of Bathurst; money received, £26 18s.; money paid, £2 8s. 4d.; balance to credit of estate, £24 9s. 8d.; date of order to collect, March 19, 1852.

Samuel Filden, late of Namoi River; money received, £41 2s. 1d.; money paid, £2 17s. 5d.; balance to credit of estate, £38 4s. 8d.; date of order to collect, December 3, 1851.

John Kelly, late of Ophir; money received, 4s. 7d.; balance to credit of estate, 4s. 7d.; date of order to collect, January 13, 1852.

William Goss, late of Windsor; money received, £9 5s. 9d.; money paid, £2 6s. 2d.; balance to credit of estate, £6 19s. 7d.; date of order to collect, March 18, 1852.

Maria Monahan, late of Sydney; money received, £5 17s. 2d.; money paid, £3 11s. 5d.; balance to credit of estate, £2 5s. 10d.; date of order to collect, April 14, 1852.

John Lawrence, late of Brisbane Water; money received, £13 1s.; money paid, £1 8s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £11 12s. 6d.; date of order to collect, April 10, 1852: A schoolmaster.

James Wilson, late of Tarban Creek; money received, £23 7s. 6d.; money paid, £3 5s. 11d.; balance to credit of estate, £20 1s. 7d.; date of order to collect, March 31, 1852.

Jeremiah Kenelly, late of Cassilis; money received, £21; money paid, £1 8s. 9d.; balance to credit of estate, £21 1s. 5d.; date of of order to collect, August 20, 1849.

Ann Redgate, late of Sydney; money received, £3; money paid, 19s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £2 1s. 6d.; date of order to collect, March 30, 1852.

William Hope de Renzy, late of Surat; money received, £25 11s. 3d.; money paid, £2 7s. 7d.; balance to credit of estate, £23 3s. 8d.; date of order to collect, February 6, 1852: Late Chief Constable at Surat.

Frederick Mackellar, and late of Moreton Bay, formerly of Glasgow, N.B.; money paid, £61 10s.; date of order to collect, March 11, 1847.

James Thompson, late of New England; money received, £83 18s. 2d.; money paid, £6 3s. 9d.; balance to credit of estate, £77 15s. 5d.; date of order to collect, December 27, 1851.

Phillip Egerton, late of Carcoar; money received, £45 2s. 9d.; money paid, £19 15s. 10d.; balance to credit of estate, £24 6s. 11d.; date of order to collect, March 27, 1852.

The Rev. John Cleland; money paid, £2 3s. 3d.; Old estate, collected by J. E. Manning, Esq., the late Registrar.

Peter Webster; money received, £99 10s. 9d.; money paid, £99 10s. 9d.

George N. Street, late of Wide Bay; money received, £50 5s. 2d.; money paid, £26 6s. 10d.; balance to credit of estate, £23 18s. 4d.; date of order to collect, March 19, 1852: Murdered by the blacks.

Thomas Christie, late of Colleroy; money received, £5 13s. 10d.; money paid, £4 1s. 1d.; balance to credit of estate, £1 12s. 9d.; date of order to collect, December 3, 1851.

William Sherwin, late of Moreton Bay; money received, £5 4s. 6d.; money paid, £4 2s. 3d.; balance to credit of estate, £1 2s. 3d.; date of order to collect, February 12, 1852.

Francis Whitworth, late of Sydney; money received, £31 14s. 3d.; money paid, £184 12s. 1d.; date of order to collect, November 11, 1850: An oil and colorman, in Lower George-street. Estates administered.

John Borrows, late of the Rover's Bride; money received, £3 1s.; money paid, £1 3s. 7d.; balance to credit of estate, £1 17s. 5d.; date of order to collect, March 11, 1850: Murdered by the natives of New Caledonia.

Edward Ward, late of Rover's Bride; money received, £8 18s.; money paid, £1 0s. 5d.; balance to credit of estate, £7 8s. 7d.; date of order to collect, March 11, 1850: Also murdered by the natives of New Caledonia.

Frederick Gardener, late of the Rover's Bride; money received, £22 6s.; money paid, £22 6s.; date of order to collect, March 11, 1850: Also murdered by the natives of New Caledonia.

John Allen, late of the Rover's Bride; money received, £21 15s.; money paid, £2 7s. 9d.; balance to credit of estate, £19 7s. 3d.; date of order to collect, March 11, 1850: Also murdered by the natives of Caledonia.

William Jordan, late of the Rover's Bride; money received, £36 13s.; money paid, £3 5s. 2d.; balance to credit of estate, £33 7s. 10d.; date of order to collect, March 11, 1850: Also murdered by the natives of New Caledonia.

Patrick D'Arcy, late of Yass; money received, £2 12s.; money paid, £1 8s. 4d.; balance to credit of estate, £1 3s. 8d.; date of order to collect, March 5, 1851.

Henry Froggart, late of Byron's Plains; money paid, £58 13s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £44 6s. 9d.; Date of order to collect, May 15, 1851.

James Kelly, late of Lower Darling; money received, £4 13s. 6d.; money paid, £3 15s.; balance to credit of estate, 18s. 6d.

John Brennan, late of Goulburn District; money received, £7 13s.; money paid, £5 19s. 8d.; balance to credit of estate, £1 13s. 4d.; date of order to collect, January 16, 1852.

Benjamin Boyd, late of Sydney; money received, £486 4s. 11s.; money paid, £368 19s. 7d.; balance to credit of estate, £117 5s. 4d.; date of order to collect, January 14, 1852: Late owner of yacht Wanderer.

John Makin, late of Liverpool Plains; money received, £3; money paid, £2 4s. 10d.; balance to credit of estate, 15s. 2d.; date of order to collect, Nov. 19, 1851.

William Thompson, late of Eden; money received, £43 7s.; money paid, £3 4s. 10d.; balance to credit of estate, £40 2s. 2d.; date of order to collect, September 23, 1851.

Michael Carrol, late of Sydney; money received, £29 12s. 3d.; money paid, £29 12s. 3d.; date of order to collect, January 8, 1852.

Timothy Connor, late of Sydney; money received, £24 15s. 6d.; money paid, £19 5s. 4d.; balance to credit of estate, £4 10s. 2d.; date of order to collect, January 5, 1852.

James O'Brien, late of Goulburn District; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, £2 18s.; date of order to collect, September 26, 1851.

Thomas Higgins, late of Gundagai District; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, 6s.; date of order to collect, July 23, 1851.

William Hamilton, late of Burnett District; money paid, £8 15s. 4d.; balance to credit of estate, £4 3s. 2d.; date of order to collect, October 17, 1851.

Charles Purcell, late of Nepean River; money received, £531 0s. 2d.; money paid, £566 3s. 4d.; balance to credit of estate, £5 8s. 8d.; date of order to collect, June 23, 1851.

Richard Francis Harra, late of Picton; money paid, £164 5s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £131 2s. 3d.; date of order to collect, December 10, 1851.

Joseph Brignall, late of Sydney; money received, £5 10s.; money paid, £9 12s. 8d.; balance to credit of estate, £12 18s. 10d.; date of order to collect, November 11, 1851.

Henry C. Russell, late of New England; money received, £1 10s.; money paid, £14 8s. 8d.; balance to credit of estate, £5 9s. 10d.; date of order to collect, April 14, 1851.

Edward Whiteman, late of Carcor District; money paid, £2 10s.; date of order to collect, August 6, 1851.

Michael Murrinan, late of New England; money received, £4 18s. 10d.; money paid, £5 4s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £22 5s. 9d.; date of order to collect, October 24, 1850.

Hugh M'Cann, late of New England; money paid, £6 15s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £6 15s. 11d.; date of order to collect, June 12, 1850.

George Hives, formerly of Norfolk, England; money received, 15s.; money paid, 8s. 1d.; balance to credit of estate, £2 18s. 9d.; date of order to collect, December 1, 1851.

John Wright, late of Liverpool Plains; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, £4 8s. 8d.; date of order to collect, September 8, 1851.

Thomas Adams, late of Balmain; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, £2 1s. 1d.; date of order to collect, November 18, 1851.

William Knight, late of Lachlan District; money paid, 4s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £12 3s. 6d.; date of order to collect, September 18, 1851.

William Rhodes, late of Eden; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, 9s. 6d.; date of order to collect, April 4, 1851.

William Chapman, late of South Creek; money received, £3 19s. 9d.; money paid, £6 9s. 11d.; balance to credit of estate, £1 6s. 4d.; date of order to collect, October 30, 1851.

James Hexton, late of Moreton Bay; money paid, £2 1s. 2d.; balance to credit of estate, £35 10s. 5d.; date of order to collect, May 12, 1851: a pilot, accidentally drowned.

Henry Smith, late of Tamworth; money paid, £1; balance to credit of estate, £3 17s.; date of order to collect, April 10, 1851.

Martin Burke, late of Singleton; money received, £15 6s.; money paid, £7 5s. 3d.; balance to credit of estate, £8 11s. 3d.

Patrick Burns, late of Tamworth; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, £10 11s. 9d.; date of order to collect, May 20, 1851.

Peter Kilduff, late of Patrick's Plains; money paid, 6s. 8d.; balance to credit of estate, £1 2s. 3d.; date of order to collect, October 29, 1850.

John M'Bride, late of Moreton Bay; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, £3 11s. 7d.; date of order to collect, May 12, 1851.

James Coote, late of Ipswich; money received, £4 5s. 8d.; date of order to collect, May 1, 1851.

Patrick M'Cormick, late of Sydney, formerly of Ireland; money paid, 11s. 8d.; balance to credit of estate, £85 11s. 5d.; date of order to collect, January 13, 1851: a bookseller in King Street.

Michael Torphy, late of New England; money received, £4; money paid, 19s. 6d.; balance to credit of estate, £7 10s. 4d.; date of order to collect, January 6, 1851.

Patrick Connor, late of Moreton Bay; money received, 6s. 9d.; money paid, 6s. 9d.; no order.

J. E. Meade, late of Barwan River; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, 8s. 5d.; date of order to collect, February 18, 1851.

William Ryan, late of Cooma; money paid, £41 18s. 9d.; date of order to collect, November 26, 1849.

Joseph Sefoli, late of Moreton Bay; money paid, £2 8s.; balance to credit of estate, 4d.; date of order to collect, December 30, 1850.

John Crichton, late of Albury; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, £2 6s. 6d.; date of order to collect, March 10, 1849: a surgeon by profession.

Alexander M'Donald, late of Goulburn, formerly of Belfast; money paid, 5s.; balance to credit of estate, £41 14s. 5d.; date of order to collect, July 1, 1850: a surgeon by profession.

Henry Webb, late of Drayton; money paid, £42 5s. 6d.; date of order to collect, April 14, 1849; all funds paid to administratrix.

Total money received, £2298 2s. 11d.; money paid, £1917 7s. 7d.; balance to credit of estates, £2054 2s.

CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

LEASES BY AUCTION.

His Excellency the Governor General has directed it to be notified, for the information of all persons concerned, that leases of the hereunder described portions of land which have been applied for under the 28th section of the regulations of the 29th March, 1848, will be put up to auction at eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 18th day of August, at the places respectively mentioned, and upon the conditions set forth in the regulations in question. 2. Further information respecting the lands can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, and at the Police Offices of the districts. 3. The upset price of each lot is 5s. per section of 640 acres, for the half-year commencing 1st July, 1852; &c.

At the Police Office, Dungog.

GLOUCESTER.—1. 740 acres, on Wall's Lake. 2. 1040 acres, on Smith's Lake. 3. 700 acres, same place. 4. 14,030 acres, near the head of the River Hunter. 5. 5100 acres, same place. 6. 21,780 acres, on the Barnard River.

At the Police Office, Mudgee.

PHILLIP. 1. 960 acres, near Lawson's Creek. 2. 3. 640 acres each, near the head of Baragan Creek.

At the Police Office, Port Macquarie.

MACQUARIE 1. 1260 acres, on the coast between Cresent Head and Point Plomer.

At the Police Office, Queanbeyan.

MURRAY. 1, 2. 640 acres each, on Shingle House Creek.

At the Police Office, Wollombi.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1. 640 acres, near Werang Creek.

At the Police Office, Wollongong.

CAMDEN.—1. 640 acres, on the Kangaroo River. 2. 750 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Yass.

KING.—1–4. 640 acres each, near Jerrawa Creek. 5, 6. 700 acres each, same place. 7. 640 acres, near Blakeney's Creek.

LAND SALE. MARYBOROUGH.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 18th August, the following town lots will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Maryborough, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

MARYBOROUGH.—1. 2 roods and 12 perches county of March, parish of Maryborough, No. 10 of section 87. 2–6. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 11—15 of section 87. Upset price, £12 per acre.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Fifteen months ago a notification from His Excellency the Governor appeared in the *Government Gazette*, intimating that any person who should resign his post in the public service during its emergency would be debarred from all future re-employment. Under the circumstances of the colony at the time this notification was perhaps necessary; I do not therefore quarrel with it. But I think that, having issued such a notice, the Government were bound in common fairness to do something for those who continued in its service through the exciting period that followed. Such, I am sorry to say, has not been the case. With the exception of a temporary increase for *one* month, we have not received a single fraction of additional pay. From time to time we have been buoyed up with the hope of better things. But however imaginative a man may be, he can't pay bills without money—or live exclusively upon hope. We see all those in private employment participating either directly or indirectly in the benefits of the gold discovery. The Government *employé* alone is doomed to look on in hungry admiration upon the good things that surround him. He is left to struggle—his services are forgotten—and he may feed himself and his family, as best he can, upon dear bread and cheap promises.

About six months ago the clerks presented a respectful petition to His Excellency the Governor, praying for a return to the regulations of 1837. His Excellency received the petition in a kind and encouraging spirit, and expressed his approval of its prayer. Some two months since a Board was appointed to enquire into the subject of increasing the salaries. It consisted of three dignified officials, in the respective enjoyment of £800, £900, and a £1000 a year. Being thus comfortably off themselves, we naturally expected that a little sympathy for their less fortunate brethren would induce them to expedite their deliberations. But no such thing. They still ponder over the question with as much mysterious gravity as if the fate of the round world depended upon their decision. What is it that delays them heaven only knows. They cannot be ignorant of the 50 per cent. increase of house rent, the 50 per cent. increase in the price of bread, the 100 per cent. increase in the price of fuel, the 50 per cent. increase in the price of ———. But why go on? Does not every one who requires a house to shelter him, or who has a mouth to eat, know and feel that all the necessaries of life are extravagantly high. Do not these gentlemen know that the present salaries of many of us are scarcely equal to the ordinary earnings of a labourer at the diggings. In fact, they are below what a labourer can earn, for we have an appearance to keep up which he has not.

With all these things staring us in the face, we cannot refrain from thinking that we have been treated most unfairly and most ungenerously.

If the £800, £900, and a £1000 a-year gentlemen who compose the board cannot agree upon the very simple question submitted to them, the sooner they return to their usual duties the better;—for while they are meeting day after day to nibble Abernethy biscuit, and sip port wine negus, we are likely to starve.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
NOBODY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Insertion having been given in your paper of the 2nd instant to the petition against the differential duty proposed to be levied on colonial spirits, I claim the privilege of a few lines of your valuable space to make some remarks on the same subject. In that petition it is asserted in the strongest terms, that the proposed differential duty is a protective one. If free trade mean an entire disregard of colonial interests, and the exposing of the colonial distiller to foreign competition at whatever disadvantage; or, if it can be shown, that in order to carry out these principles in their integrity, it is necessary that the colonial distiller should pay a duty on his raw material equal to four-pence per gallon, and also be subject to restrictions, the compliance with which costs him an additional five-pence per gallon on his product, without receiving any compensation either for such duty or restrictions, then do I most cordially assent to the proposed duty being called a protective one.

In India the distiller pays no duty on his raw material, and is subject to no restrictions. With Free Trade carried to its utmost limit, viz.: "The abolition of all customs dues and restrictions," the colonial distiller would stand in a similar position; all that he can therefore claim under different circumstances, is to have that duty which he pays on his raw material remitted to him, and to be allowed a differential duty equal to the cost of the restrictions imposed upon him. In short, the colonial distiller has a right to be placed in the same position as regards his Eastern competitor as if Free Trade obtained.

It can be proved beyond a doubt that the additional expense of working a distillery under the present restrictions, and of working such an establishment in connexion with a sugar-house, as in the East, is fully fivepence per gallon, which, added to the amount of duty—equal to fourpence per gallon—paid on the raw material, gives the colonial distiller a claim to a differential duty of ninepence per gallon.

But two arguments worthy of notice have been adduced against this differential duty. One is, that the distiller in England works under similar restrictions; the other, that in the present state of the labour-market it is unwise to encourage colonial manufactures, more particularly such as work up materials of foreign growth.

The first argument is fully admitted. The English distiller works under an act containing 151 restrictive clauses, while the Colonial Distillation Act is condensed into 130; but, to counteract this evil, the English distiller enjoys, in addition to a remission of duty on the sugar and molasses used, a differential duty of fourpence per gallon, British spirits being rated at 7s. 10d. per gallon, while spirits from the British possessions pay a duty of 8s. 2d. per gallon, and those of foreign countries 15s. per gallon.

The second argument as to the labour question is equally unfortunate. The manual labour required in a distillery producing 100,000 gallons per annum is that of about seven men, to save which can it be desirable to *protect the foreign distiller* to the extent of ninepence per gallon?

As regards the materials used not being of colonial growth, the argument applies with equal force to the operations of the English cotton-spinner;—as well might he be subjected to restrictions imposing upon him an expense equal to fifty per cent. of the total cost of his manufacture, while similar manufactures from foreign countries were admitted duty free. If such a course be unjust as regards the English cotton spinner, is it less so as regards the colonial distiller? Why should the latter, be taxed to the extent of nine-pence per gallon on the product of his distillery, while the spirits made by his foreign competitor, produced without stringent excise regulations, and free of duty on the raw material, are admitted at the same rate of duty as colonial spirits.

As long as I can remember, it has been the fashion among a certain class of people to run down the colonial manufacturer. Every article produced in the colony, whether wine, beer, sugar, rum, or cloth, all are deemed vile in the extreme, and their production ought to be discouraged. The reason for this is obvious. As manufactories increase, the import trade in the articles produced must also necessarily decrease, and the commission account upon these articles, the disposal of which certain parties have so long enjoyed the advantages of, and in which they vainly imagine that they possess a vested interest, will in due manner show the much-dreaded deficit.

Greatly as I may differ with those gentlemen who have signed the petition alluded to, and who doubtless think that they are contending for free trade principles in advocating an unequal and unjust protection to the foreign distiller, let them be assured that there is not one amongst them a more staunch advocate of those principles, when correctly applied, than I am. Largely engaged in another branch of colonial manufacture, I have experienced with advantage the stimulating power of keen competition, that is, when placed on an equal footing with the foreign manufacturer. Free trade has obliged me to extend my concerns, to increase my work, and to rely upon small profits and large returns. It has, in short, enabled me to overcome all difficulties, and to contend successfully with my foreign competitor, a position which I fully admit that no amount of protection could ever have secured for me.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A DISTILLER AND SUGAR REFINER.

Sydney, 10th August.

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DESERTED CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—Having an hour's leisure one day last week, we embraced the opportunity of visiting the Asylum for Deserted Children. Having announced ourselves to Mr. house, the master of the institution, and expressed a desire to inspect the institution, that gentleman politely conducted us through the several apartments. In the school-room was Mrs. Edhouse, surrounded by from twenty to thirty youngsters, some reading, others sewing. We proceeded hence to the dormitories, the kitchen, the laundry, the store room, the play grounds, &c., the whole of which were in the most perfect order, and admirably clean, though the arrangements are not yet completed, workmen being still employed about the building. We learned from Mr. Edhouse that there were 46 inmates in the asylum—namely, 13 boys and 17 girls attending school, with 16 infants in the nursery. The method of instruction which has been adopted is that pursued in the National Schools, with the addition of practical gardening taught to the boys, and general housework and sewing to the girls. There are beds for 60 children, and room for 30 more, beside an unoccupied wing of outbuildings, which when fitted up will give sleeping room for about 50. The establishment is not yet fully organised; but it is in contemplation, calculating upon a sufficient grant in aid from the Government, to appoint a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, as well as other officers and servants necessary to form an efficient staff. One of the greatest difficulties at present experienced by Mr. Edhouse in the management of the internal economy, is the restlessness arising out of the excitement which prevails in these extraordinary times, which is manifested by household servants, in consequence of which she has frequently all the labour thrown upon her own hands. This, however, we trust the committee of management will ere long be in a situation to remedy. The dietary consists of breakfast—which consists, four days in the week, of oatmeal porridge, with pure new milk, and three days of white bread with milk; dinner—five days meat and potatoes, with soup and bread, and twice in the week pudding; and for supper, always bread and milk. From an inspection of the visitors' book, we found that very many persons of respectability had sufficient sympathy with the undertaking to induce them to visit the institution, and amongst them we saw the names of a few ministers of religion—we are sorry to say only a few. We recommend those of our readers who have not visited the establishment to do so without delay; and they will be delighted, as we were, with the clean, wholesome, contented, and happy appearance which these abandoned children present, especially if, as was our case, they have previously seen the greater part of them wandering at all hours of night and day, and in all weathers, about the streets of the city,—perhaps, for protection, taken by a feeling policeman to the watch-house for a night's lodging, and telling their tale of misery before the magistrate in the morning. We congratulate the colony—the citizens of Sydney especially—on the establishment of this institution; and we congratulate the Committee of Management on the promising aspect of their undertaking. The Committee made an auspicious commencement when they secured the services of persons so well qualified as we believe Mr. and Mrs. Edhouse to be for the delicate and onerous duties devolving upon the master and matron of such an institution; and we hope that this brief notice will have the effect of drawing public attention to an institution which in real utility we consider is second to no charity in Sydney.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—We should be glad to to see in the minor Court of Justice in this colony a principle something like the following acted upon. In a late California paper it is reported—"W. C. Smith was a complainant in a case of assault and battery, and failed to appear to substantiate the charge. He was fined 10 dollars for a contempt of Court. Such a course, we have no doubt, would wholesomely restrain a practice very common in this city, of taking out process against an individual on a very slight pretext, in consequence of which defendant is kept from his family and his business for a day, or more, and then discharged for want of prosecution—the complainant quite satisfied that for his expenditure of 4s. 6d. the defendant is put to the annoyance of a summons and the loss of a day's work.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

GOULBURN.

AUGUST 6.—INQUEST.—On the 4th instant there was an inquest held at the Goulburn Hotel, on the body of Wm. Fitzpatrick, which was found by Mr. M'Allister, Chief Constable, floating in the waterhole where he was drowned during the late floods, when attempting to cross the Mulwooree Creek, on his way to Braidwood. Deceased had been to Goulburn with prisoners for trial at the late Quarter Sessions, and had left the barracks here on the 24th or 25th of June last, with the intention of returning to Braidwood. He was seen to enter the river, which was very much swollen at the time, and his horse came out on the opposite bank of the river, but its rider had sunk no more to be seen alive; his body has been in the water since then, and considering the length of time, was in a remarkable state of preservation no doubt caused by the coldness of the water, and the season of the year. Verdict—accidentally drowned.—There was another inquest held on the 2nd instant, at the Frenchman's, Collector, on the body of Caroline O'Brien, the daughter of a blacksmith of that name, who received such injuries from burning as to cause death. It appeared that deceased and another little girl were standing near a bush fire, when the former gave the latter a slap; the latter took a firestick out of the fire and poked it at deceased, who being attired in loose cotton clothes was set on fire, and after lingering in great pain for eight days she expired. Verdict—died from burnings accidentally received.

THE GOLD DISCOVERER.—Mr. Hargraves arrived here yesterday on his overland tour to Victoria. We believe he intends prospecting as he proceeds on his journey, having a party travelling with him for that purpose.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—There has been a considerable rise in flour and wheat within the last few days, not from scarcity, but because the settlers are not bringing it in. Wheat has gone up to 10s. per bushel, and flour to £30 per ton, and 31s. by the 100lbs.

SOFALA HOSPITAL.

THE building for the Sofala hospital is at length completed. It is well situated on a site granted by Government—adjacent to the Bathurst road, within a short distance of the township; and contains a ward thirty feet long by eighteen feet wide, a dispensary—bedroom for master and matron, kitchen and suitable out-offices.

A meeting of the committee was held in the Church of England school-house, on the 3rd ultimo, at which Mr. Commissioner Johnson presided. Rules, which will be found in another column, were adopted for the admission of patients, and a medical attendant appointed. A sub-committee was also elected, consisting of Mr. Commissioner Johnson, the Rev. H. A. Palmer, Messrs. Walford, Gould, Mendel, and the Secretary, to which the management of the Hospital was entrusted for the ensuing year. Patients will be admitted on and after the 16th of the present month, when the annual subscriptions also become due. The institution is free from debt. Annual subscribers of one guinea will have the privilege of recommending two patients during the year on giving a certificate of their inability to pay the hospital fees. We hope, however, that great caution will be used in the exercise of this privilege, and that in cases of necessity the patients' "mates" will evince their willingness to support so valuable an institution by subscribing the amount of the fee—half-a-crown a day, instead of applying for gratuitous admission. We believe that great difficulties have been encountered in the establishment of the Hospital. And that the funds hitherto raised have been contributed almost exclusively by the storekeepers and others who are not likely to be benefited by it. We hope, therefore, that their liberality and the exertions of the committee now that the hospital is actually set on foot—will be rewarded by the hearty co-operation of the miners.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PARRAMATTA.

THE Clergy, Parishioners, and subscribers to the fund for re-building the above Church are respectfully informed that the Foundation-stone will be laid by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. H. BOBART, Incumbent.

August 6. 3346

BERRIMA.

ON Sunday, 1st August, the Rev. Mr. M'Ginty commenced his farewell Sermon to his congregation, but being so affected, was unable to proceed.

After prayer was over, and some cordial shaking of hands, about thirty persons waited on the Rev. Gentleman to know what day he would take his departure.

On the 5th, he was waited on by a deputation, when Mr. R. Fitzgerald read the following address, and presented him with a purse containing 21 sovereigns, when Mr. M'Ginty gave the following reply, after which he proceeded on his journey, accompanied by a number of the inhabitants.

Berrima, August 5th, 1852.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of deep regret that we, the undersigned, inhabitants of Berrima, and of the district generally, do now approach you to express to you our grief and heartfelt sorrow at your unexpected departure from amongst us.

We need not assure you, Rev. Sir, that your removal from our district is lamented by all classes of the community of this you must have seen many and unmistakeable signs from the first sad announcement that we were soon to sustain so heavy a loss. Yes, we have indeed to sustain a loss in your removal,—your labours for our general welfare, your readiness to oblige and benefit all parties irrespective of creed or country, are known and appreciated by all. Indeed your general conduct and services during your residence amongst us, as our pastor and friend, have been such as every honest and upright man must acknowledge to have been not only exemplary, beneficial, and inoffensive, but even such as to win for you the esteem and veneration of all who had the privilege of your acquaintance.

As a small token of our general gratitude, esteem, and respect towards you, we beg your acceptance, Rev. Sir, of the accompanying purse of twenty-one sovereigns, regretting that it is not more to our wishes and more worthy of your acceptance.

Hoping that the Almighty God who watches over the fate of his servants may guard you on your voyage, and conduct you safely to the scene of your future labours, we now bid you a most hearty farewell, and assure you that you carry with you our earnest prayers and best wishes for your future welfare.

We remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your most devoted friends and sincere well-wishers,

Edward Allen, M.D.	Thomas Ryan
Robert Fitzgerald	Thomas Murphy
Edward T. Parker	Michael Keiffe
Edward M'Cormick	Michael M'Donald
James Powell	James Johnstone
George Armfield	William Donohoe
R. S. Mongomery, M.D.	Patrick Collins
	Martin O'Loughlan
Lewis Levy	George Freeman
Joseph Levy	Michael Hawkins
John Atkinson	John Osmond
Thomas Smith	William Wood
Henry Hughes	William Walker
William Taylor	William King
Brien M'Mahon	John Folley
James Fitzsimmons	William Gates
Martin Larkin	James Neigh
Thomas Keiffe	Thomas Gough
Philip Donahou	James Brennan
Edward Michael	Robert Beaver
John Morriss	A. G. Morley
Edward Coggins	James Gilaspy
Patrick Malloney	Joseph Rolfe
William Chapman	Patrick Doyle
John Brennan	Charles Russell

MY DEAR BELOVED FRIENDS,—Permit me to return you my most hearty thanks for your very kind and flattering address. Indeed I cannot half express the feelings with which it inspires me—feelings both of deep sorrow and of great joy. It fills me with sorrow, inasmuch as it is occasioned by the severance of those strong and endearing ties which have mutually bound us together as pastor and flock for upwards of the last five years. But it is also to me a source of joy, of great spiritual consolation; because I find therein an assurance that my services as your pastor, during the protracted period I have spent amongst you have been such as to merit your approbation, and therefore, I trust, such as to entitle myself to the reward of the "prudent and faithful servant whom the Lord sets over his household, to give them the measure of wheat in due season."

I accept with pleasure the mark of gratitude and esteem with which you have accompanied your address a purse containing twenty-one sovereigns. The memory of this most substantial proof of your kind affection towards me I shall always cherish amongst the most pleasing recollections of my past life, not so much on account of its intrinsic worth, as because it affords me ample evidence that I have not been entirely unworthy of the goodwill and veneration of those whose opinions I so much respect, and amongst whom I have spent no inconsiderable portion of my life.

I rejoice at finding amongst the subscribers to both testimonial and address the names of some who differ from me in religion; to me this is most gratifying, insomuch as it convinces me that I have not entirely failed in gaining for myself at least some portion of that universal benevolence which I have ever laboured to promote amongst all over whom my influence in any way extended.

You are pleased to speak of my "readiness to oblige and benefit all parties irrespective of creed or country." However flattering or exaggerated may be some portions of your address, through an over fond partiality to me, I must allow that in this at least you do me but justice. Indeed I can truthfully say, that never since I came amongst you, nor at any other period of my life have I given utterance to the least uncharitable word against those whose religious opinions differ from my belief, precisely on account of that difference. I have always (yourselves are witnesses) taught and inculcated, both in public and in private, the necessity of honesty and justice, of good will and brotherly love towards all mankind, but more particularly to our own immediate neighbours, the inhabitants of this district, and that, as yourselves truly observe, "irrespective of either creed or country."

The grief and heartfelt sorrow which you express at my departure from amongst you, are, I assure you, keenly felt by myself. But as we are all bound, both as Christians and as rational beings, to promote the general order established by Almighty God for the government of this world, and for conducting us to our everlasting destination. And as there can be no order without superiority, subordination, and obedience, it therefore becomes our manifest duty on both sides to bow submissively to the will of that all wise Providence who makes every thing co-operate for our good; to that will, which, revealed through the only legitimate source, the voice of my ecclesiastical superior, directs me to another mission, and has provided for you another pastor.

Perhaps I may have many years' labour before me, perhaps only a few, perhaps none at all; but whether my life be long or short, wherever I go, or wherever my future lot be cast, I shall always look with pleasure upon the years I have spent amongst you, and shall never cease to send up to the Throne of Grace my humble but fervent prayers beseeching the Author of every Good and Perfect Gift to bestow his choicest blessings, and to guard you from every evil, until you safely and happily enter a better world, where there shall be no more separation, nor sorrow, nor pain, but where we may all most securely rest in that perfect enjoyment of never ending happiness.

Thanking you once more for your very kind address and for the valuable testimonial accompanying it. Wishing you all a most hearty good bye, and a most affectionate farewell,

I remain, my dearly beloved friends,
Your most devoted, and ever faithful servant,

3436 WILLIAM M'GINTY.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.

Conducted on the Cost Book principle.

CAPITAL, £20,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £1.

London Directors.

H. C. DUPPA, Malmayne's Hall, Kent.
RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., 191, Strand, London.
F. HOULTON, Esq., New Burlington-street, London.

Managing Directors in Australia.

W. R. COLLETT, F.R.G.S., late Chairman of the National Brazilian Gold Mining Company.
H. W. ELLIS, Esq., late Reduction Officer of the St. John d' El Rey Mining Association, Brazil.

With power to nominate one local Director.

Bankers.

The Commercial Bank of London, and the Union Bank of Australia.

The Purser is now enabled to report that the entire staff under the management of the Chairman has reached Sofala, and that the whole of the rich and hitherto unworked claims of Erskine Island have been obtained for the Company, with upwards of 1500 feet of river frontage. They have commenced operations, and are in a position to guarantee an immediate return to their shareholders.

No liability (beyond the amount subscribed) exists under the Cost Book principle.

Applications for the remaining shares (set apart for Australia) can be made at the Company's offices, 438, George-street, in the following form:—

Form of application for Shares.

To the Managing Directors of the Australian Mutual Gold Mining Association.

Gentlemen,—I shall feel obliged by your allotting me Shares in the above Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £1 per Share thereon, when required.

Name ____________
Address ____________
3349 Occupation ____________

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,

353, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Holt, Junior, Esq., Chairman,
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
F. Ebsworth, Esq. Dr. James Mitchell
M. Metcalfe, Esq. F. W. Unwin, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE.

A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.

THIS Institution issues Policies on lives; immediate and deferred annuities, and endowments (sums payable to children on their attaining a certain age). The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, at the option of the assured.

No entrance fee is required. The only expense beyond the premiums being a charge of five shillings policy fee.

Loans made on security of the policies, to the extent of one-half of the premiums.

Parties wishing to surrender their policies will receive the full value of them from the Society.

All the profits are divided amongst the assured.

Every information and facility will be afforded to assurers on application at the Society's Offices, where the necessary forms will be filled up if required, between the hours of 9 and 4 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
5088 Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET.

CAPITAL, £150,000.

DIRECTORS:

S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M.C., Chairman | Edward Knox, Esq.
John H. Challis, Esq. | Robert Towns, Esq.
John Gilchrist, Esq. | John Walker, Esq.

Surveyor—Captain W. S. DELOITTE.

The Directors meet every Wednesday for general business at 11 o'clock, and on other days at a quarter before One o'clock, to receive applications for insurances.

Risks taken on vessels 35 tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Free *from particular* average.

	Guineas, per cent.		Guineas, per cent.
Europe..	2	Port Otago......	1½
Great Britain....	1¾	Cooper	1½
China, India, and Manila........	2	Launceston	½
		Hobart Town....	½
Java............	1½	Adelaide.........	1½
Torres Straits ...	1½	Portland Bay....	2
South America ..	1¼	Port Fairy......	2½
California.......	1½	Twofold Bay....	[illegible]
Mauritius r Bourbon	1½	Port Phillip.....	[illegible]
		Ditto, per steamer	[illegible]
Cape of Good Hope.	2	Clarence River ..	1½
		Ditto, per steamer	1
Auckland	½	Moreton Bay, by either passage..	1
Port Nicholson ..	1¼		
Nelson	1½	Wide Bay	1½

Goods insured with particular average an addition of ½ to ½ per cent. is made to the above rates. Time risks subject to special arrangement.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 30th October. 876

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company grant Policies, in triplicate, on produce from Sydney to Great Britain, payable, in case of loss, in London, at the following rates of premium, viz.:—

Wool, average payable on every bale as if separately insured, 2¼ Guineas per cent.

Tallow, Oil, and other goods free from particular average, 1¾ Guineas per cent.

Gold Dust, 1½ Guineas per cent.

With the usual allowance of 5 per cent. brokerage, and an additional allowance of 10 per cent. discount.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, November 26. 1070

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned is the Agent of the above Company, and will receive proposals for Life Policies.

The necessary forms can be had on application.

LOUIS BARBER,
11546 Campbell's Wharf

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Annual General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Kent-street North, Sydney, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year; to consider of a dividend; to elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise; and to transact such other business as may be brought forward, in conformity with rule.

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydney,
August 5. 3140

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, August 5th, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, at noon, on Wednesday, the 25th day of August instant, for the purpose of considering and determining on the propriety of increasing the capital of the Company by the creation of New Shares, directing the mode in which such New Shares shall be allotted and disposed of, and determining the time for the payment of the amount thereof. Also, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Branch Bank at Geelong, in the colony of Victoria.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3234 J. BAILLIE, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE undersigned requests that Tailors and Robemakers willing to furnish Caps and Gowns for the use of the Students, will state the terms upon which they will undertake to supply the same.

WILLIAM LOUIS HUTTON,
3146 Registrar.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE,

YORK-STREET.

THE Proprietor respectfully acknowledges, with gratitude, the very extensive patronage bestowed upon his exertions to please the public; and, having now added a STAGE, thus rendering it an AMPITHEATRE,—trusts, with every respect, that his many patrons will continue their nightly visits.

Open every Evening.

Clown to the Arena, Mr. Walter Howard.

THE TURON! THE TURON!! THE TURON!!!

Ten shillings saved, is ten shillings earned.

THE Pioneer Coach continues to convey passengers between the Turon and Bathurst at Ten Shillings each way.

Parties en route to the Turon will do well not to book themselves by any Turon coach until their arrival in Bathurst, and then patronise the Pioneer, by so doing they will save 10s.

SAMUEL JENNER, Proprietor,
2960 Black Bull Inn, Bathurst.

GENERAL AUSTRALASIAN ASSAY AND REFINING OFFICE,

170, PITT-STREET,

J. S. NORRIE, PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS and others are respectfully informed that all Gold melted or refined at this establishment is assayed, and the assay stamped upon the several ingots—which may be either according to English, French, or American standard (as desired); mint process being in all instances resorted to. The very best instruments and means for carrying on operations have been procured, and previous results corroborated by eminent assayers. A confident guarantee can therefore be given, that assays made here shall correspond with those of any well known assayer in the mother country. As the quality of gold varies more or less from every particular locality, the present offers every facility for estimating its precise value with the greatest certainty. 1428

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

244, STRAND NEAR TEMPLE BAR, LONDON

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of urine
Constipation of bowels	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's evil
Debility	
Dropsy	Stone and gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic doloureux
Female irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-aches	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

These medicines have now established themselves in New South Wales, by means of the numerous wonderful cures which they have effected, when all the "regular" means have failed. The published cases are not as one to a thousand of the total amount of good done. The following is a statement from a most respectable hotel-keeper in Geelong, known to most travellers in that quarter:—

"My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, induces me to present my case before the public in the hope that many others who are afflicted in the same way that I have been, and who do not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medicines, may derive equal benefit from the use of them. I had been afflicted for about three years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, without experiencing any relief, when a short time ago, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, in Mr. Cregin's shop, in Collins-street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I acknowledge that after using them, and attending to the directions, I found my leg effectually cured. Being well-known in Melbourne and Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced that by doing so I only perform a duty that I owe to the community at large.

"JOHN OLIVE.

"Geelong, June 30, 1850."

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for New South Wales and Victoria,

MR. J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street.

LIST OF SUB-AGENTS.

Albury—Messrs. T. H. Mate and Co., store keepers
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan, storekeeper
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, postmaster
Bungendore—Mr. John Dwyer, storekeeper
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, steam mill store
Campbelltown—Mr. Fowler, storekeeper
Canterbury—Mr. Samuel Taylor, storekeeper, near Sugar Works
Carcoar—Mr. S. Meyer, storekeeper
Castlereagh—Mr. Gorman, storekeeper
Clarence River—Mr. Alexander Hawthorne, boot and shoemaker, Grafton
Cornish Settlement — Mr. William Rowe, schoolmaster
Chatham (Manning River)—Mr. Newby, Storekeeper.
Dungog—Mr. Allen, storekeeper
Drayton, — Mr. Lord, storekeeper
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper
Gundagai—Messrs. R. Davidson and Co., storekeepers
Hartley—Mr. Finn, storekeeper
Ipswich—Mr. F. Forbes, storekeeper
Kiama Mr. Pike, storekeeper; and Mr. H. P. Cadden, postmaster and storekeeper
Lower Condamine and Maranoa Districts—Mr. Joseph King, Myall Creek
Macdonald River—Mr. Allen, storekeeper
Maitland—Mr. W. Patey Peck, storekeeper
Maneroo—Mr. Solomon, Dr. Reed's Flats
Molong — Messrs. J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Morpeth—Mr. O'Keefe, near the Steam Wharf
Mudgee—Mr. Archibald Lamont, storekeeper
Muswellbrook—Mrs. Phœbe M'Alpin
Pambula—Mr. Covington, storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. J. Nind, druggist
Parramatta—Mr. Joseph Smith, grocer Church-street
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neil, baker
Queanbeyan — Messrs. Benjamin and Moses storekeepers
Richmond Mr. W. G. Board (late Ducker) storekeeper
Raymond Terrace—Mr. W. Patey Peek (at Houlding), storekeeper
Singleton Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett
Sydney Mr. Marshfield, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Parramatta street; Mr. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road; Mr. J. Beer, hairdresser, 578, George-street North.
Tambaroora Creek—Mr. Robert M'Eachern, storekeeper
Tarcutta Mr. T. H. Mate, postmaster
Turon Diggings—Messrs. Trappit and Co., Bark Stores, Erskine Point.
Umutbee—(Gundagai) Mr. Mate, storekeeper
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., post-office
Wagga Wagga—Messrs. Robert Davison and Co. storekeepers
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Wollongong—G. Hewlett and Co., Post Office.

TO MINERS, MINERALOGISTS, AND OTHERS.

GOLD SCALES AND WEIGHTS, of sizes.

Complete sets of BLOWPIPE APPARATUS, Chemical Test Chests fitted with all useful and necessary apparatus, pure Reagents, &c.; Boxes containing the degrees of hardness of minerals; Daguerreotype, Calotype, and Electrotype Apparatus and Materials; *Medical Galvanic Machines*, on latest improved principles, &c., &c., always in stock, at various prices, at NORRIE'S, Chemical Establishment, Pitt-street. 12613

A CARD.—A. GRAVELY, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, Tinplate Worker, General Smith, Brass Founder and Finisher, Licensed Gas Fitter, &c.,
3362 320, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IRONMONGERY.

TO IMMIGRANTS. — Parties furnishing would do well to make their purchases from the Stores of

A. GRAVELY.
3361 320, Pitt-street.

DIGGERS can find what they want at

A. GRAVELY'S

Celebrated Mining Tool Manufactory, 320, Pitt-street, Sydney. 3363

G. C. TUTING, Draper, Mercer, Shawlman, Hosier, Haberdasher, and General Mourning Warehouseman,
3417 263, and 263½, Pitt-street.

G. C. TUTING begs to notify he has just landed from the Phœnician, Gipsy Queen, &c., his first shipment of Spring goods, consisting of—

Silks
Shawls
Mantles
De Laines and Cashmeres
Millinery and Straw Bonnets
General Drapery and Fancy Goods

Which are now opened and ready for inspection. 3418

THE Silk Department consists of a very choice selection of brocaded, glacé, and fancy silks, quite new goods, and well worthy the inspection of purchasers.
3419 263, Pitt-street.

G. C. TUTING has lately opened a large lot of Paisley, Norwich, Vienna, Cashmere, and Barege, Square and Long Shawls; new and suitable goods for the approaching season. 3420

THE Mantle Department is now replete with almost every novelty in style, and shape; the proprietor having opened a very choice lot of English made goods.
3421 263, Pitt-street.

G. C. TUTING has lately opened upwards of two thousand De Laine and Cashmere dresses, new Spring styles, from 8s. 9d. the dress of 11 yards. 3422

G. C. TUTING has now on view a splendid selection of Parisian and English milinery. These goods have been purchased under peculiar advantageous circumstances, and will be sold by the importer, at the smallest remunerating profit. 3433

G. C. TUTING begs respectfully to inform the public, that the family mourning department is now replete with every requisite, he having lately imported—

Black silks
Black satinette
Parramatta Cloth
Cobourg ditto
French merinos
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 black crape
Black and white prints, &c.

And a general stock of mourning fancy goods, 263½, Pitt-street. 3424

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS R. COATES, importer of Glass, China, and Earthenware, begs to inform the public, that he has always on hand a first-rate assortment of goods in the above line, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for CASH only, at 365, George-street, opposite the Market Fountain. 2094

HASTE! HASTE!! HASTE!!!

To the great Wholesale and Retail Sale of General Drapery, Slops, Blankets, Rugs, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, Lace, Haberdashery, &c., &c

AT THE EMPORIUM, 255, PITT STREET,

(Four doors north of Market Street.)

A GREAT part of the above Stock consists of—Delaine, medona, cashmere, and other fancy fabrics for the dress of a lady, together with an extensive and superior class of print dresses for morning robes and walking costumes, at 2s. 4½d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. the FULL DRESS; rich coloured gros de Naples, 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d., and 3s. 9d. per yard; satinettes, 2s. 6d. per yard; 2500 yards of plain and figured satins in every colour, from 2s. 3d. per yard and upwards; a few very superior rich embroidered China crape shawls, in white, pink, black, grey, &c., &c. Also, some first rate styles in cashmere, barège, Paisley, Stockport, woollen, plaid, and Norwich shawls, scarfs, and turnovers; a lot of bordered shawls and handkerchiefs at half price; paletots, visites, and mantelets (a choice selection) of the most approved shapes and styles, at unprecedented low prices; about 300 parasols, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each; grey calicoes, at 2½d. per yard, very stout, 3d. per yard; tent cloths in all widths; bleached calicoes, 2d., 3½d., and 4d. per yard; Horrocks long cloth, in every number; Scotch twill shirting, full widths, at 5d. per yard. In Hosiery, there are cotton socks, from 2d. per pair; men's brown half-hose, 4½d., 5½d. and 6d. per pair; women's and girls' white cotton hose, 6d., 7½d., 10d., 5d., and 12d. per pair; black cotton hose, 9d. and 12d. per pair; worsted, 10½d. and 12d.; men's lambswool and Merino vests, at 2s. 6d.; Scotch twill shirts, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.; fancy regattas, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; heavy serge shirts, 4s. 6d.; Guernsey shirts, 4s. and 4s. 6d. In addition to the above will be found every description of slops for mining and up-country purposes. Superior Witney blankets, from 8s 9d.; rugs, from 3s. 9d., with a vast quantity of ribbons, and complete assortment of haberdashery, viz., about 153 lb. black and coloured thread, from 2½d. per lb.; pins, needles, thimbles; silk and cotton stay laces, tapes, bobbins, sewing silks, reel cotton, boot webbing, hooks and eyes, galloons, braids, furniture binding, &c., &c.

Chinese puzzles, backgammon and draft boards, with ten sets of ivory chessmen.

Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs in Bandana; fancy romals, Albert and Kossuth ties, &c., &c.

☞ In addition to the above, Orders for any kind of Goods will be executed with promptness and despatch, by remittances of cash or gold dust (at £3 6s. 6d. per oz.), which will be received in payment.

Observe the Address—

R. M. PITE,
255, Pitt-street, Sydney.
August 9. 3379

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

FOR shipping, from 20 to 500 bags ready fresh from the pits, by giving two days' notice, to THOMAS DENNIS, at the Old Oyster Shop, Market-street, near George-street. 3443

PITCH AND TAR.

NOW Landing, ex Mount Stuart Elphinstone, and on sale at the Stores of
3354 L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO,

In 100 lb. and 50 lb. Boxes.

BOYDELL'S, and other best brands, always on sale, at one-third the price of American, at the stores of

HENRY FERRIS,
291, Pitt-street,
Two doors from the Theatre.

N. B.—10 Tons leaf tobacco and stems.
2433

LIVERPOOL SALT

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.

S. PEEK AND CO.

STEAM ENGINE.

FOR SALE, a condensing Steam Engine, of about 10-horse power, with boiler complete. For particulars apply to
2106 YOUNG AND CO.

FOR SALE, 2000 Fruit Trees, consisting of the best varieties of apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, cherry, plum, mulberry, walnut, orange, lemon, fig, guava. Cuttings, and rooted plants, of twenty choice sorts of grapes.

Norfolk Island Pines, from one to six feet high.

Also,

An extensive collection of Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, comprising camellias, magnolias, rhododendrons, daphnes, gardenias, viburnums, ficus. Forty named varieties of roses, with many other varieties too numerous for insertion.

As glazed cases are constantly kept ready, plants can be packed at a few hours' notice.
14429 JOHN BAPTIST.

FIRST-CLASS SAXON ELECTORAL SHEEP.

JUST arrived by the Reiherstieg, from Hamburg direct,

19 RAMS AND 8 EWES,

from the best flocks in Oschatz and Leutewitz, viz., Adolph Steiger's, Prince Reuss Lobenstein's, and Count Kniphausen's.

The sheep were shorn on board, and the full fleece of each preserved, which, with the pedigrees, may be inspected at

KIRCHNER AND CO.'S,
3279 Lower George-street.

RAMS. —The undersigned has for sale at Lawson's Creek, near Mudgee, (320) three hundred and twenty young Saxon Merino Rams these sheep carry a very heavy fleece, of the finest description. Price, £1 10s. each.

N. P. BAYLY.
Mudgee, July 5. 912

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND AGENTS.

THE undersigned is a buyer of good Malting Barley.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Australian Brewery.

GOLD.

THE undersigned are purchasers at the highest market rates.

L. AND S. SPYER.
Sydney, August 5. 3189

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned, at the highest Market price.

L. AND S. SAMUEL,
3238 353, Pitt-street.

G O L D D U S T.

The undersigned are Purchasers.

KEEP AND PARSONS.

539, George-street, one door from Jamison-street. 734

TO be Lent on Mortgage, from £200 to £3000, in one or more sums. For particulars, apply to

W. WALLIS,
2955 222, Elizabeth-street North.

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned.

LOUIS, BARBER, AND CO.,
11545 Campbell's Wharf.

ADVANCE NOTES.—To Captains of Ships, and Others.—All Seamen shipped by T. B. Humphrey, Shipping Agent, Lower George-street, can have their notes discounted at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
3121 W. G. MOORE.

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Accountant, has removed his place of business, to No. 486, George-street. 14287

PARRAMATTA.—Single numbers of the *Sydney Morning Herald* can be obtained at the shop of Mr. EDMUND MASON, Stationer, at three-pence each.

IF GEORGE BULL, who married Naomi Brown, and arrived in Sydney per Emperor, 6th June, 1851, also, George Brown, who came to Sydney per Sarah, 14th August, 1851, will communicate their whereabouts as early as possible to their parent, Paul Brown, care of Captain Pearson, Mount Ridley, Kinlochewe, Melbourne; or, to Mr. John Clarke, Bankside Cottage, Balmain, Sydney, such communication will be thankfully received. 1707

TO EMIGRANTS. — The highest cash price given for guns, pistols, books, wearing apparel, tools, furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

JOHN SMITH,
229, Pitt-street.

NB.—Goods carefully stored if preferred.
2413

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

WANTED to purchase, all kinds of mathematical instruments used in surveying, drawing, astronomy, &c., &c. also, guns, pistols, books, trunks, portmanteaus, clothing, linen, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street,
Near the Hunter River Wharf.

N. B. A note addressed, parties waited upon at their own residences. 3105

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Horse of showy appearance, from 15 to 16 hands high, thoroughly broken in to single and double harness, quiet in saddle, warranted sound and free from vice. Apply before 11 A.M. to L. HORDERN, Charlotte-place. 3471

WANTED, on terms, a Herd of Cattle, from 500 to 1000, on Nanango Station, Burnett District. The herd may be either to fatten or to breed, and if a breeding herd, the terms either a proportion of the increase, or a payment, per head, per annum, according to arrangement.

Delivery to be made in Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, or Burnett District.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. BARKER.
Nanango, Burnett District, July 14. 2429

WANTED, a young man, as an Assistant to the grocery business. Also, a female servant. Apply to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, grocer. None need apply but those of good character. 3529

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first rate coat, trousers, and vest hands. Wages to a log of 8s. per day, at 381, George-street.
3414

TO WEAVERS.—The highest wages will be given, by the undersigned, to a few good weavers, with families.

J. AND W. BYRNES
Woollen Factory, Parramatta, May 14. 11446

QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, four good Quarrymen; wages, £2 6s. a-week. Apply to A. FARRELEY, at his Quarry, Pyrmont. 3337

COOK.—Wanted, a respectable woman, who perfectly understands good plain cooking; also, a Housemaid, a respectable young woman, who understands her business. References as to character and ability will be required. Apply to Mrs. THACKER, Liverpool-street; or to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, King-street. 3416

WANTED, a Cook; also, a Housemaid. Apply at Government House.
3450

WANTED—Two experienced able bodied sober and steady men, accustomed to bush life and travelling, capable of managing horses, and not afraid of work, to accompany a party to the interior. Apply for particulars, with certificates of character and ability, to the Colonial Storekeeper, at the Dock Yard, Lower George-street. 3457

COAT, Waistcoat, and Trousers hands wanted. The highest wages with constant employment. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.

A MARRIED Lady of respectability, and unexceptionable references, is anxious to obtain a situation as Governess, either in a School or Private Family, where her services would be considered as an equivalent for the board of herself and one little girl, between four and five years of age. For further particulars apply to H. M., *Herald* Office, Sydney.
3440

£5 REWARD.—Lost, at Hartley, in April last, a Chesnut Horse, branded RF on the near shoulder, and F on the off shouldar, both fore feet white, and one of the hind feet white. Any person forwarding the said Horse to Mr. MOSES, Windsor, will receive the above reward.
3.45

CLARENDON.—To be Let, from the 1st day of January, 1853, the farm called Clarendon, near Richmond, now in the occupation of Mr. John Leath, containing about 600 acres, with the dwelling-house, coach-house, stables, and numerous out-buildings. Rent, £300 per annum. Also, about 46 acres of Land, between Clarendon and land in the occupation of Mr. James Roberts. Application to be made to Messrs. BEDDEK AND COLEY, Solicitors, Windsor; or, to GEORGE COX, Esq., Wimbourne, Mulgoa.
2686

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALE.

A VALUABLE ESTATE, comprising a Sheep Run, with Homestead and Superior Arable Land, within four hours' ride of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

MR. ELLISTON has the honour to announce to the public that he has received instructions from Benjamin Berthon, Esq., of Woodlands, to offer to public competition, at the City Mart, HOBART TOWN, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at 2 o'clock precisely P.M.,

The whole of the Valuable Homestead and Estate of Woodlands, situate at the Cross Marsh.

In making this announcement, the Auctioneer would feel more particularly the difficulty which devolved upon him in describing with adequate justice this fine property, if it were not for the most part too well known (throughout the colony of Van Diemen's Land at least) to render any elaborate description of its intrinsic merits as a sheep and agricultural station in anywise necessary.

Few persons can have travelled the magnificent main line of road, connecting Hobart Town with Launceston, without having their attention on the way attracted to the well placed and commodious Residence, Farm Buildings, and well stored stack yards, with the rich lay of arable and pasturage land surrounding them in all directions. It is a peculiar characteristic of this noble Estate, that it contains no waste land throughout its extent, and that no portion of it is without the immediate reach of water. To render these and its other advantages more peculiarly available, the homestead is situated immediately contiguous to the main road. It also adjoins the lately formed road to Bothwell and the new country; is adjacent to the populous and thriving township of Green Ponds, the established locality for periodical sales of stock; while its short distance from Hobart Town (only 30 miles), over a smooth macadamised road, renders the ride to the metropolis not only easy but agreeable; independently of which, a cheap and convenient communication is provided by the public coaches, which pass and repass daily between Hobart Town and Launceston.

The quality of the Wool—the Grain—and, last but not least, the extended Dairy Produce—furnished from this Estate being familiar as "Household Words" to the knowledge of all, the Auctioneer feels it unnecessary to dilate upon them. He therefore will only add, that the entire Estate contains nearly 7000 acres, and that it will be sold without reserve in the following convenient portions:—

LOT 1.—Containing the HOMESTEAD, with the YARDS, GARDEN, STABLING, &c.; fourteen cultivated fields, seven grass paddocks, and various bush paddocks and run, all fenced; together with another House and Garden, used as a Dairy, and denominated the "Folly:" the whole comprehending 5146 a. 3 r. 27 p. This lot is bounded by the main road from Hobart Town to Launceston for rather more than four miles, and consists of 367 acres of cultivated and marsh land, and 4779 acres of bush run, subdivided as above stated.

Terms.—Upon this lot two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for 5 years, at the moderate rate of 5½ per centum per annum. Of the remaining third, 15 per cent. to be paid in cash, and the balance by an acceptance at 3 months.

LOT 2.—A FINE BLOCK of LAND, comprehending 1062 acres. It has a frontage of one mile and a quarter upon the main line of road, forming an angle with the newly-formed road to Bothwell, which bounds it for 2¼ miles. 40 acres of this are in cultivation. On the north side it is bounded by property belonging to —— Bisdee, Esq.

Terms.—Upon this lot one-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5½ per cent. The other half to be paid by a deposit of 20 per cent., and the balance by an approved acceptance at 3 months.

LOT 3.—A BLOCK OF LAND containing 265 acres. This lot is leased under certain building covenants to Mr. Goodwin for 10 years. It is bounded by the River Jordan and by the Bothwell Road.

Terms.—One half the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5½ per cent. The other half in part by a deposit of 20 per cent, cash, and the balance by an approved acceptance at three months.

LOT 4.—Contains 226 Acres, of which 5 acres only is waste grass; the other 221 acres being for the most part a rich alluvial soil, all in cultivation, and divided into convenient paddocks. It fronts on the main road rather more than three-quarters of a mile, on the Bothwell road for one mile and a quarter, the remaining portion being girt by the Jordan.

Terms.—Upon this lot one-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5½ per cent. The other half to be liquidated by a cash deposit of 20 per cent., and the balance by an approved acceptance at 3 months.

LOT 5.—A PIECE of LAND containing 62a. 2r. 39p. It is bounded in the front by the main road for three-quarters of mile, and in the rear by land belonging to —— Bisdee, Esq.

Terms. One-half by a cash deposit: the other half by an acceptance at 3 months.

☞ From the foregoing particulars it will be perceived that capitalists have the opportunity of possessing themselves of the whole, or a section only, of this desirable Property, which offers advantages, in respect of situation, productiveness, and completeness in all its capabilities and arrangements, which, it is not too much to say, are unrivalled in the Australian Colonies.

To the purchaser of the entire Estate the Terms will be:—Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5½ per cent.; of the remaining third, 10 per cent, by a cash deposit, and the balance by two acceptances at 3 and 6 months,—the last bearing Bank interest.

Further particulars may be obtained by a reference to R. Pitcairn, Esq., Solicitor, Davey-street; or, to Mr. Elliston, Auctioneer, at the City Mart, where may also be seen a detailed and elaborate plan of the whole Property. 777

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